

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

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Security After the War.

Last week we published the opinion of an able man that after the war we should have to have all our young men in constant training for war, so as to be ready the next time some criminal nation breaks out.

But there is a better way. It used to be necessary that each family should keep guns and know how to use them, and hundreds of old houses still stand in England that were built like forts to keep off robbers. But now there is a sheriff and constables who protect all homes and they do it better and cheaper.

What we need is an international sheriff to protect all nations. This is what Lloyd-George proposes and what President Wilson favors—an international standing army to be always on the watch that treaties are observed and that no one nation secretly arms itself against its neighbor nation.

Such an international army, like a police force, will not need to be very expensive, but it will do the work. Long ago Tennyson foretold the time

"When the common sense of most shall hold a
fretful few in awe,
And the mighty world reposes lapped in univer-
sal law."

So we shall have a league to enforce peace, a "United States of the World."

KENTUCKY WAR CONFERENCE CALLED FOR JANUARY 15 AND 16 IN LOUISVILLE

Kentucky's first great War Conference will be held in Louisville, January 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Council of National Defense and the Kentucky State Council of Defense. Every county in the State is called upon to send representatives. Members of the General Assembly will be invited to attend sessions of the first day in a body.

A call for the conference has been issued by Edward W. Hines, chairman of the Kentucky State Council. Plans will be launched for an educational campaign which will carry the message of democracy and its needs at this moment into every home in the State.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, will address a big patriotic meeting at Macaulay's Theater on the first evening of the conference. Governor A. O. Stanley will be the principal speaker at the opening

morning session. Dr. James A. H. Scherer, of the Council of National Defense, will also speak at this meeting.

Section meetings will be featured the afternoon of the first day, these sessions being held at the Henry Wallerson Hotel. Among the sections, each presided over by a State leader and open for round table discussions, will be: County Councils, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, National War Savings, Educational, Red Cross, Woman's Section, Four-Minute Men, Industrial, Agricultural, State Chamber of Commerce and Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. H. H. Cherry will preside at the morning session of the second day, and Arthur E. Bestor, director of the Speaking Division of the Committee on Public Information, will deliver the principal address. This will be followed by a forum, "The War," with every one invited to participate. Those attending the conference will devote the second afternoon to a visit to Camp Zachary Taylor.

Economy in Consumption Is Essential for the Winning of the War

By BASIL B. BLACKETT, C. B., Member of the British Embassy to the United States

Thinking in terms of money is the root of most of the fallacious thought on war finance. What the United States government wants is not some entity known as twenty billion dollars a year, but "goods and services" valued at that figure, i. e., labor to make guns, build ships, transport soldiers, build cantonments, etc., and materials of all kinds in connection therewith, besides the services of soldiers, sailors, civil servants, etc.

When once this is realized, it is easy to bring home to the people that what financing the war really means is the securing by the government of the goods and services needed for the war, and that if the government is to secure these, people must organize themselves for the war, must produce more of the things that are necessary, and consume as little as possible of everything else. Everything spent over and above what is necessary for health and efficiency takes away from the goods and services available for the war. All private self-indulgence is definitely against the national interests. "Extravagance costs blood, the blood of heroes," as Mr. Lloyd George said. Hence saving, i. e., increasing the surplus of goods and services available over the goods and services consumed by private people, is essential for the winning of the war.

Saving is even more important than lending to the government, that is, it is better to save and put savings in a savings bank than to borrow large sums from a bank in order to subscribe to a war loan and then to fail to repay.

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You will note page three as being one crowded with information worth while. This is a good page to lay aside for reference when you get into a dispute over the happenings of the year. We shall give you another valuable page next week along a different line. Look out for these things because we always have our readers in mind. Many other papers are out for the money; we are out to give you something worth while for the least money.

You who neglected to renew your subscription after we extended the helping hand last week by pointing out to you the simple fact that your subscription had expired will receive this issue, and unless the wherewith is forthcoming we shall be obliged to say "adios." However, you are welcome at any time; but wouldn't it be better not to miss an issue?

IN OUR OWN STATE

William Wolfenberger, engineer, charged with involuntary manslaughter, was indicted Wednesday by the special Bullitt County grand jury investigating the wreck at Shepherdsville, December 20, which resulted in forty-eight deaths and injuries to scores of others.

Suit filed in the Federal District Court at St. Louis on behalf of John W. Seaman, a stockholder, for the appointment of a receiver for the United Railways Company, of St. Louis, has aroused much interest in Louisville and Kentucky because of large holdings of stock and bonds there.

The Supreme Court, Monday, in a unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice White, swept aside every contention raised against the Selective Draft Act, upholding the law as constitutional, and ruling that troops to fight the enemy may be sent anywhere.

The program for the Kentucky War Conference to be held in Louisville, January 15 and 16, was given out by the chairman of the State Council of Defense. Among the speakers will be Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain.

About 150 non-commissioned officers and men of the Lincoln Division, stationed at Camp Taylor, were notified that they have been accepted for the Officers' Training Camp. Among them are several well-known young Louisvillians who are anxious to become officers.

Improved weather conditions have brought about a revival of industrial activity in the Eastern Kentucky coal fields. Outside construction, building and grade work is starting off nicely. The work was retarded for over two weeks due to the severe weather.

Girls' Orphanage Burns

The Girls' Orphanage, at Oneida, was burned to the ground, according to reports. A number of small children were trapped in the upper story of the burning building and were rescued with difficulty. The Oneida Institute, maintaining the Orphanage, was supported by the Kentucky Baptist organizations. No loss of life was reported, and the property loss was not given.

Former Rough Rider Is Jailer

Fess Whitaker, who marched beside Theodore Roosevelt up San Juan Hill and who has made himself remarkable in other ways, has taken over the office of Jailer of Letcher County and become a resident of Whitesburg. Upon his recent election by a unusually large majority, Colonel Roosevelt wired Whitaker his congratulations. Whitaker boasts of having worked in practically every town between the coasts of Maine and California.

Letcher Officials Assume Office

The new County Officers entered upon their duties Monday. Those taking office were: County Judge, Samuel Collins; Sheriff, James Tolliver; Jailer, Fess Whitaker; and, E. B. Hale, County Superintendent of Schools. The change of administration was devoid of incident.

Winchester Mayor Takes Office

Mayor H. B. Schriver was inducted into office Monday, succeeding D. T. Matlack, and H. H. Moore succeeded S. T. Davis as County Judge.

Kentucky and the Navy

Kentucky, an inland state, surprised herself and the country in general during the year 1917 by supplying the navy with 2,500 volunteers.

Comparatively little is known of our great Navy in Kentucky, and the majority of the young men pass up the opportunities it offers for service in the Army at lower pay because the advantages of a Naval career has never been clearly presented to them. The young Kentuckian, however, has the material in him that makes an ideal sailor man. When War was declared the Government opened up a recruiting station at Lexington, with branches located in various parts of the State.

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BRITAIN IS WITH FRANCE TO END, ASSERTS PREMIER

Lloyd George in Speech to Trades Unionists Gives Nation's Peace View.

FULL REPARATION KEYNOTE

Would Have Battled Alongside Russia, but Now It Must Stand Alone—Not Fighting for Constantly—Kaiser's Terms Impossible.

London, Jan. 7.—Premier Lloyd George, addressing the trades unionists on the subject of war aims, said that only the clearest, greatest and most just of causes could justify the continuance even for a day of "this unspeakable agony of nations."

The premier declared Great Britain was not fighting to take Constantinople from Turkey.

Referring to the pronouncement made on December 25, by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, the premier said:

"It is impossible to believe that any permanent peace could be erected on such a foundation."

Mr. Lloyd George said that an independent Poland comprising all genuine Polish elements who desired to participate was an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

He declared that the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that the spirit of military domination was dead.

"We should be proud to fight to the end," he declared, "side by side with the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia act independently we have no means to arrest the catastrophe. Russia can be saved only by her own people."

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death," the premier continued, "in the demand the French make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn away from them. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century and until it is cured healthy conditions cannot be restored."

Must Pay for Injury Done.

"Reparation means recognition," the premier said. "Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons it can never be a reality. Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Rumania. The complete withdrawal of alien armies and reparation for injustice is the fundamental condition of a permanent peace."

"Nobody who knows Prussia and her designs toward Russia can doubt her ultimate intention," Mr. Lloyd George said. "Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia she does not mean to surrender any of the Russian provinces and cities now occupied. Under one name or another they will henceforth be part of the Prussian sword, and the rest of the Russians will be enticed or bullied into complete economic and ultimate political enslavement."

"We ought to be able to state clearly and definitely, not only the principles for which we are fighting, but their definite, concrete application to the war map of the world," said the premier.

"At the Most Critical Hour."

"We have arrived," the premier went on, "at the most critical hour of this terrible conflict, and before any government takes the fateful decision as to the conditions under which it ought either to terminate or continue the struggle it ought to be satisfied that the conscience of the nation is behind these conditions."

"We are not fighting," he said, "to destroy Austria-Hungary or deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands in Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish."

"Our viewpoint," the premier declared, "is that the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that the old spirit of military domination was dead, but that is a question for the German people to decide."

The basis of any territorial settlement must be government with the consent of the governed, the premier asserted.

"By Consent of the Governed."

As regarded the German constitution, Mr. Lloyd George said Great Britain was not fighting to destroy it, although it considered a military autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism. After his reference to the desirability of the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany, he continued:

"The days of the treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators striving to secure by clever-

400 PASSENGER TRAINS TAKEN OFF

IN AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE
FREIGHT CONGESTION—LOCOMOTIVES
MOTIVES—HAULING COAL

As Result of Decree of Director General—Increase in Demurrage Charges Necessary to Clear Terminals Promptly, McAdoo Explains—Appeal Is Made to Shippers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service Washington.—More than 400 passenger trains have been taken out of service in the Northeastern quarter of the country, according to estimates made at the office of the Director General of Railroads from incomplete figures received. The Pennsylvania system has dropped more than 125 passenger trains, the New Haven 85, the Baltimore and Ohio 60, the New York Central 60 and other roads varying numbers from 5 to 25, according to the character of their service. Some of the others which curtailed greatly are the Philadelphia and Reading, the Erie, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New Jersey Central, the New York, Ontario and Western, the Boston and Maine and the Boston and Albany. Locomotives relieved by the cutting off of these trains will be turned to the hauling of coal and generally relieving the freight congestion.

Mr. McAdoo made public the demurrage rules, regulations and charges which he announced. The rules are effective January 21 and follows:

"A1. Forty-eight hours (two days) free time for loading or unloading on all commodities.

"2. Twenty-four hours (one day) free time on cars held for any other purpose permitted by tariff.

"B. Demurrage charges per car per day or fraction of day a car is released as follows: \$3 for the first day, \$4 for the second day and for each succeeding additional day charges to be increased \$1 in excess of that for the preceding day until a maximum charge of \$10 per car per day shall be reached on the eighth day of detention beyond free time, the charge thereafter to be \$10 per car per day or fraction thereof. These charges will supersede all those named in existing tariffs applicable to domestic freight and specifically contemplate the cancellation of all average agreement provisions of existing tariffs.

Threatened Invasion of Ranches.

Fabens, Texas.—Carranza soldiers from Guadalupe and Juarez garrisons engaged 150 Mexican bandits just opposite Fabens and a desperate fight is now in progress. The bandits threatened to invade the United States and raid several ranches when Carranza men routed them, and it is said the raiders are surrounded. The United States patrol has been strengthened in this section.

Two Frozen in Home.

New York.—Their fuel exhausted during the recent extreme cold, Patrick Riley, 63 years old, and his sister, Miss Riley, 59 years old, were frozen to death. It was revealed, when their bodies were discovered by neighbors in their apartment.

Protest Is Filed By Americans.

Home.—"Baseballs and bats are useless toys," is the dictum pronounced by the Italian customs authorities in placing a ban on the importation of these articles for Americans in Italy. Recently the Americans purchased all the balls available here and then ordered more from the United States. There also is a shortage of bats. The American Ambassador has been petitioned to procure an exemption of baseball equipment. It is contended the game is necessary to maintain the health of the Americans.

ery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation. Therefore, government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement."

"We are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people," declared the premier. "The destruction or disruption of Germany or the German people has never been a war aim with us since the first day of the war to now. The British people never aimed at breaking up the German peoples or the disintegration of their state. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination to devote her strength to beneficent tasks."

No Peace by Czernin Plan.

Referring to the pronouncement made on December 25 by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, the premier said:

"It is impossible to believe that any permanent peace could be erected on such a foundation. Mere lip service to the form of no annexation, no

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WORLD NEWS

In spite of the snow and cold there has been fighting on the French and Italian fronts of the war during the week. The French succeeded in an attack on the German forces in Italy, captured many guns and several thousand prisoners. These Austrian captives showed the bad condition into which the army has fallen. They were ragged and said that they had not had warm food for some time.

The peace conference between Germany and Russia was broken up because of disagreement on terms. The Germans insisted on keeping their forces on Russian soil already occupied. The Russian delegates left the conference charging treachery and asked that a meeting be called at Stockholm. This the Germans refused to do. The latest reports indicate that pressure of public sentiment in Germany will compel the rulers to renew the peace move.

The peace move between Germany and Russia has at least accomplished good things. It has revealed the honest intentions of the ruling party in Russia not to betray their country into German hands; it has caused the military party in Germany to show its purposes; and, it has strengthened the liberal element in Germany to be more assertive than ever before during the war, as they have had their eyes opened to the fact that the war is one of conquest.

The blockade against Germany is more complete than it has ever been up to this time. Such a condition has been brought about by the embargo of the United States against the shipment of food products to the neutral nations surrounding Germany, unless they will guarantee that any shall not go to Germany. They now are using their own products themselves instead of sending them to Germany and buying from the United States for their own use.

The speech of Lloyd-George before a convention of Union labor men was very fine. He made the most definite and clear cut statement of England's aims in the war thus far made, and his views are meeting hearty approval from the English press, showing that he has voiced the sentiment of the people of all classes. The terms on which England will make peace are essentially the same as those set forth by President Wilson some time ago, and repeated before Congress in an address during the week.

Ambassador Spring-Rice, the English representative to the United States, has resigned his position and England is seeking to select a fitting man to take his place. Several names have been mentioned and among them is Lord Grey, the foreign minister at the opening of the war. The position is an important one at this time and the best man that can be had will be sent.

The Pope at Rome has come out during the week in strong disapproval of the ruthless dropping of bombs from airships on unoffending villages and in places where there are buildings of historic importance. The head of the church is a proper authority to make such protests and can use his influence to good effect in that way.

It is reported that the Japanese are coming to be favorably inclined toward a recognition of the Bolshevik party in Russia. The grounds of their position have not been given nor is the report yet sufficiently verified to warrant belief.

We keep the Berea College Honor Roll up to date so far as we are able to get corrections. We shall rely upon the friends of the boys who have this knowledge. Won't you do your part and help the boys keep in touch with friends and fellow soldiers? We often think of ourselves being in their surroundings and feel that we would appreciate this little courtesy. How about you?

The Post Office Department has established coastwise parcel-post water routes to facilitate service for the cottonmen, which will operate to relieve war-time railroad congestion.

College Column

The College is glad to welcome Miss Alma B. Ackley as Professor Humphrey's successor in the Biology department. Miss Ackley was graduated from the Michigan State Normal in 1914, in the same class with Mr. Humphrey, and since that time has been teaching Biology in the high school at Saline, Mich. She has been using the same textbooks that Mr. Humphrey used, and has been covering practically the same ground in her courses. The College is indeed fortunate in securing an instructor who can take up the work with so little adjustment, and who is so thoroughly competent, both by training and experience, to maintain the high standards which have already been set in the Department.

According to latest reports, Mr. Humphrey is still at Fort Thomas, but is expected to be transferred at almost any time. Mr. Hackett has been sent to Camp Hancock, Ga., and Heinen Batson and Leo Linton are reported to have been assigned to that camp also. Fred Evans and Earl Lockin are at Camp Taylor.

Several of the young men of the College Department did not return after the holidays. Leonard Growney, Justus Jackson, Hubert Jones, Thomas Peeler, and John Russell are still among the missing. Mr. Jones has enlisted in the Navy; Mr. Jackson is contemplating entering the same branch of service; and Mr. Russell is working in Pennsylvania.

The following new students have enrolled: Clarence Miller, Herbert Moore, Oren Metzger, W. G. Porter, Mr. Walker, Miss Mollie Smith, Miss Althea Swinford. Mr. Miller and Mr. Walker have been in College previously. Mr. Miller is a graduate of the B. Ed. Course with the Class of 1916, and Mr. Walker was here for the first time during the Second Semester of last year.

Practically all of the members of the College Faculty spent the holidays in Berea. Miss True was the only exception, she having visited in Washington, D. C., with her brother.

Miss True and the College girls of the Home Science Department who are occupying the Rogers House, expect to begin serving meals in their home on Wednesday. The Farmhouse has recently been equipped with everything necessary to the work of the Department, and now furnishes a valuable adjunct to Berea in its work of home building.

Turkish and Greek Women.

Turkish women never serve in Christian houses, unless as occasional chamberwomen or washerwomen. Greek and Armenian women, on the other hand, are the majority of the Constantinople housekeeper; even Turks often employ them. The Greeks are the sanriest and the most efficient, though they are perhaps too quick-witted to be perfectly reliable. The Armenians are neither so quick nor so presentable.

Vocational Column

According to the records in the Registrar's Office, 1368 students enrolled in Berea College last week. This is an increase of 28 students over last year at this time.

We are glad to say that the Vocational Department claims 192 of this number, 113 young men and 79 young women; however, there is still room for others, both men and women.

The announcement was made in Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening that the membership of the Vocational young men was one hundred per cent. This means that all the men of the Department are members of Berea College Y. M. C. A. No other department can say this!

VOCATIONAL

The Vocational Department is steadily growing, and from all present appearances this promises to be the greatest and most important year in the history of its career.

There are almost two hundred students in this Department now and great things are expected of, and promised by them, this year.

There is less homesickness and dissatisfaction manifested than was ever known. This fact is due to the kindness and help of the teachers and old students.

The literary societies of this Department are doing splendid work, and extend a very hearty invitation to all the new boys and girls to come and join. The Vestalia Society entertained all the Vocational girls Saturday night. Almost all the girls were present and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

Looking Ahead.

Junior, with his playmate, had been given some candy by an old gentleman, and on being asked how they liked it replied: "Just fine! Will you get us some more when this is done? We're big eaters."

DAVID R. FRANCIS



David R. Francis, as American ambassador to Russia, is filling a difficult position with great tact.

HOME GARDENS

With Planning Much Food May Be Produced In Small Space.

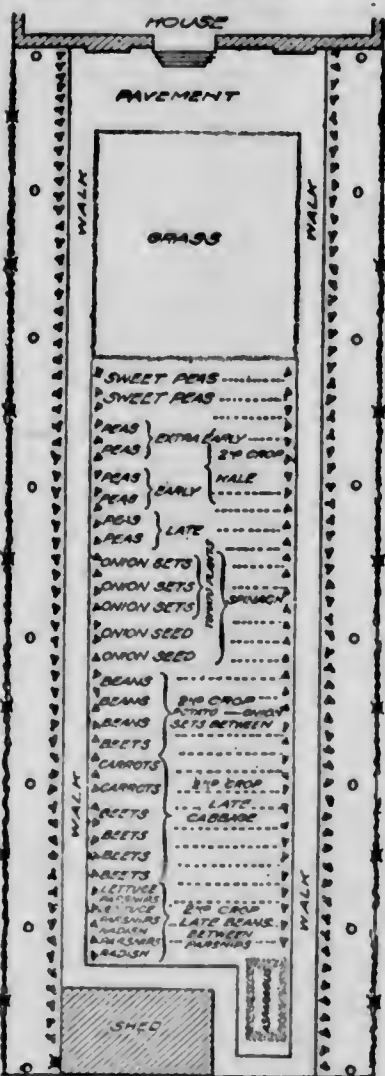
MAKING VEGETABLE PLOTS.

Just What Vegetables to Grow Depends Upon the Individual Tastes of the Family—Can Be Kept Supplied With Seasonable Fresh Garden Truck.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

A little forethought will enable a comparatively small tract of land to supply the average family with fresh vegetables throughout the growing season, say specialists in the United States department of agriculture. Most owners of small gardens are content to raise a single crop on each plot of land at their disposal. It is quite possible, however, to grow two or three crops in one season, and if these are properly selected the home garden produce will be both better and cheaper than any that can be purchased on the market.

Just what vegetables are to be grown depends, of course, upon the individual



PLANS FOR A SMALL GARDEN.

In this plan all the vegetables named are planted in rows across from the inside lateral rows of strawberries. As rapidly as each kind of peas matures and the crop is over, kale is planted in its place. The ground to be used for tomatoes is first planted with onion sets, and these onions are used as rapidly as needed. When the time comes to set out the tomatoes some of the onions are dug to make space for the tomato plants. When the tomato crop is over the ground is occupied by spinach as the third crop. Spinach is also planted as soon as the bulb onions from the side are gathered. The beans, carrots and peas are succeeded by late cabbage, and between the rows of late cabbage "potato-onion" sets are planted. Late beans are planted between the rows of parsnips after the radishes and lettuce have been gathered.

tastes of the family. In general it may be said, however, that the aim of the home gardener should be to raise vegetables in which freshness is an important quality. Peas and string or lima beans, for example, lose much if they are not cooked almost immediately after they are picked.

If the small garden plot, however, is to be made to bring the maximum returns in economy and pleasure to the owner every available foot of it must be made to work continuously. This can be accomplished only by careful planning, and it is recommended, therefore, that amateur gardeners draw up in advance a complete layout for their garden. A typical plan of this character is shown in the diagram above. On the plan the gardener should indicate the date when each of his projected crops is to be planted. No more space should be allotted to each than is needed to furnish a sufficient quantity of the vegetable for the family consumption or for local sale. In many cases also space should be left between the rows for the later planting of later crops and for easy cultivation. Plants which make a high growth and cause heavy shade should not be located where they will interfere with sun loving small plants. Perennials, too, such as rhubarb and asparagus, which are not cultivated, should not be grown among plants which call for tillage.

If a garden is planned in this way and the scheme carried out the plan should be kept for use the following year, with notes of the success or failure of the different items in it. For example, if too much or too little of any vegetable was grown this fact should be recorded. It is not desirable, however, to follow too closely the same plan in succeeding years. The same kind of vegetables should not be grown twice, if this can be avoided, in the same part of the garden.

Foundation Column

MY FIRST TRIP ACROSS THE OCEAN

By Miss Eva Root

We were on the ocean on a great steamship which for eight days was our world! What a grave thought it brought to me! How deeply I felt the greatness and power of it all as from the distance, rolling nearer and nearer, came the waves, lashing and spraying, coming and going like a great chain of mountains.

The gray sky was overcast with a host of never-ending gloomy clouds, flying, moving with the waves. Nothing else could be seen but our ship. Nothing could be heard but the rumbling, growling of the sea, which sounded as if all the voices of the deep had been gathered and turned loose in one mournful note. So deeply could one feel those things that it seemed to bring a consciousness of both fear and peace.

Sometimes, I felt alone, even in the presence of the others who were talking and playing upon the deck. I was at times conscious only of the sea. I could not understand it but as I listened to its voice, I loved Nature more and I knew I had found a new friend,—the ocean. I wondered how I could leave it. It seemed to understand.

But the eighth day came. Early in the morning we saw the Statue of Liberty, pointing to the gateway of America, "The Golden Land," as the immigrant calls it.

And then the friendship of the ocean, though not forgotten, gave way to the new friend,—America!

A ONE MINUTE TALK TO YOU

Last summer, while engaged in work in North Carolina, a Berea teacher, accompanied by his host, took a walk over a large mountain farm.

Far down in the valley, rising almost from the brink of the Linville river, stretched a low range of foothills. Covering its slopes for an area of almost two hundred acres, so the doctor said, nothing could be seen growing except a dense jungle of fern.

We thought it was a beautiful sight.

"Fern?" "Yes," said the Doctor, "it's very pretty when it's confined to the flowerbed in your front yard or swinging from an arch of your porch columns, but it's a pesky nuisance when it covers your farm."

"That was one of the best thirty-second sermons I have ever heard. Its truth outmeasured its length. An American beauty rose, a delightful concert — we appreciate them, do we not? But would we be as appreciative of them if the mountains were covered with roses or the air were filled with perpetual music?"

"Life is chequered with sunshine and shadow," someone has said. Isn't it best as it is? The simple joys and little pleasures which brighten our days make us far happier than we could be if every desire were fulfilled. Longfellow says on this topic, "Days of happiness like rays of light, are colorless when unbroken."

The world is a happy place when we choose to make it so.

May Utilize Locusts.

Because locusts are rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid the government of Uruguay has appointed a commission to ascertain if the insects cannot be utilized in fertilizers, soap and lubricants.

FRENCH MITRAILLEUSE ON MARNE FRONT



French mitrailleuse in one of the important positions along the French line in the Marne district.

Loyalty Is First Duty of Every Citizen of United States Today

By JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS



In the present emergency it behooves every American citizen to do his duty and to uphold the hands of the president and the legislative department in the solemn obligations that confront us.

The primary duty of a citizen is loyalty to country. This loyalty is manifested more by acts than by words; by solemn service rather than by empty declaration. It is exhibited by an absolute and unreserved obedience to his country's call.

Both houses of congress, with the executive, are charged and sworn to frame those laws that are demanded by the present crisis. Whatever, therefore, congress may decide should be unequivocally complied with by every patriotic citizen. The members of both houses of congress are the instruments of God in guiding us in our civic duties. It behooves all of us, therefore, to pray that the Lord of Hosts may inspire our national legislature and executive to frame such laws in the present crisis as will redound to the glory of our country, to righteousness of conduct, and to the future permanent peace of the nations of the world.

ON GROWING ONIONS.

On Small Areas It Is Preferable to Plant Sets.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

Onions, like potatoes, are a staple crop that is grown commercially on a very extensive scale. As a general rule, it is well to have the crop follow some other one that has been kept under the hoe and free from weeds the previous season.

In the north seed is sown as early in the spring as the soil can be brought to the proper condition. In the south onion sets are frequently put out in the autumn and carried through the winter with the protection of a little hay or straw. There are three methods of propagating onions—the first, by sowing the seed in rows where the crop is to grow; second, by sowing the seed in specially prepared beds and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground, and, third, by planting sets which have been kept through the winter. The first method is used by large commercial growers on account of the amount of labor involved in the others.

On small areas, however, it may be preferable to plant sets. Under normal conditions these may usually be obtained at planting time for about \$2.50 a bushel, eight or nine bushels being required to plant an acre. Onions planted from sets will ripen earlier than those from seed sown in the

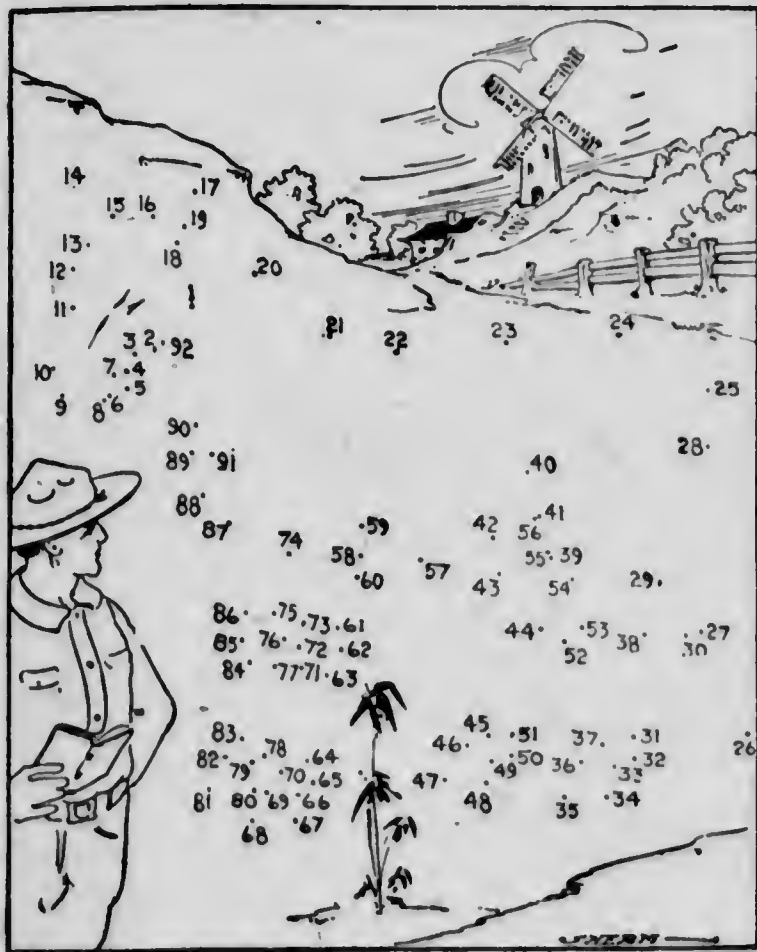
fields. When the transplanting method is used the seed is sown in green-houses, hotbeds, cold frames or specially prepared beds at the rate of three and one-half to four pounds for each acre to be planted. The seedlings are transplanted when they are somewhat smaller than a lead pencil and rather stocky. The root end of the seedling is pushed into the soil with one finger, and the soil is then firmed about the plant.

The seed is sown thickly in drills about twelve to fourteen inches apart. After the plants become established they are thinned to two or three inches apart. The maturity of the bulbs may be hastened by preventing the continued growth of the tops. This is sometimes accomplished by rolling an empty barrel over the rows and breaking down the tops. After these are practically dead the onion bulbs may be pulled up by hand from the soil and spread in a dry, well ventilated place to cure. Thereafter they may be stored in crates or bags for winter use. In the north the crop ripens and is harvested during the latter part of the summer and early autumn. In the southern states, where the crop is grown during the winter, the harvesting and marketing period takes place during the spring months.

New Auto Horn.

A horn to be carried on the rear of an automobile, which sounds automatically when the car is backed, has been invented by a woman.

SHERM'S DOTS



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—Map work isn't all that we have to take up in this camp. And the more we study the more there seems to be to learn. You may remember I was never very strong on mathematics when I was in school. This morning I was stumped when the examining officer asked me how far it was to a distant windmill. I had to tell him I had forgotten how to triangulate distance. "Triangulate my eye," said he. "You can count, can't you, and multiply steps by thirty-three inches?" "Why thirty-three inches?" I inquired. "That is the length of the stride of your," said he. SAMMY.

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on. (Copyright, 1917, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



1—Group of English children who were made homeless by one of the German air raids over London. 2—Launching of the first concrete freighter built in Canada. 3—Augustus C. Post, the famous American aviator who has just arrived from abroad, where he organized a foreign service committee for the Aero club of America.

A Great Demand For Teachers; Normal Training Prepares Them.

EVENTS OF WORLD
WAR DURING 1917United States Joins Ranks of the
Foes of Germany.

SENDS BIG ARMY TO FRANCE

Russia Ousts Czar, Becomes Republic
and Falls into Hands of Teuton-
Led Radicals—Allies Smash
Hindenburg Line, and
Austro-Germans In-
vade Italy.

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

January.

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russians in Wallachia.
British transport *Ivernia* sunk in Mediterranean.
Jan. 2.—British *Thetis*, captured by Teutons.
Jan. 3.—Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Alex. Guchkov.
A British warship *Cornwallis* sunk by torpedo.
Jan. 4.—Japanese battleship *Tokutsu* destroyed by explosion, 33 killed.
Jan. 5.—German raider in South Atlantic said to have sunk 15 or more ships.
Entente allies sent another note to U. S. explaining why peace is not possible.
Jan. 6.—Germans evacuated Brazil.
Jan. 7.—Austro-Germans advanced two to three miles on twelve mile front near Arras, smashing German line and taking Vimy Ridge.
American steamer *Steward* sunk in Mediterranean by German submarine.
General Munitions board for American army and navy created.
Jan. 10.—Brazil severed relations with Germany. Argentina declared it supported the Entente and the United States, Chile decided to remain neutral.
Jan. 11.—British made further big gains east of Arras.
Jan. 12.—Costa Rica declared it supported the position of the United States. Uruguay proclaimed its neutrality.
Jan. 13.—British sent army bill appropriating \$23,136,496.
Jan. 14.—British naval men met in first allied conference with U. S. officials in Washington.
War department called for volunteers for service in the army.
Jan. 15.—Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.
Jan. 16.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
Jan. 17.—British and French made further big advances on west front.
Jan. 18.—House passed \$7,000,000 war revenue authorization bill without dissenting vote.
Jan. 19.—British patrols entered suburbs of Lens.
Germans routed at Lagnicourt with terrible losses.
President Wilson issued address to nation calling for full united service.
British transport *Arcturion* torpedoed; 233 lost.
British transport *Cameronia* sunk; 140 lost.
Jan. 20.—President Wilson issued proclamation of warning against the commission of treasonable acts.
Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for supplies for the army and navy.
French opened great offensive on 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, taking 10,000 prisoners.
Jan. 21.—British liner *Sontag* torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
Jan. 22.—Senate unanimously passed \$7,000,000 war revenue bill.
Germans sunk two British hospital ships loaded with wounded British and German soldiers.
Jan. 23.—French hit Germans hard between Reims and Aubertville and repelled their attacks.
Jan. 24.—American liner *Mongolia* sunk by German submarine in Irish sea.
French took strong positions near Cambrai.
Nicaragua induced course of United States.
Jan. 25.—Russian council of workers' and soldiers' delegates declared against separate peace.
Jan. 26.—German destroyer sunk off Dover.
Jan. 27.—British war commission arrived in United States.
Jan. 28.—German destroyers shelled Calais, killing civilians.
Jan. 29.—British resumed grand offensive on west front.
Jan. 30.—British airmen destroyed 40 German airplanes.
Jan. 31.—French war commission arrived in United States.
Germans made further advances in Arras sector in face of desperate opposition by Germans.
Jan. 32.—German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk but were driven off.
Jan. 33.—German destroyers shelled Ramsgate.
American tanker *Vacuum* sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 9 gunners lost.
Jan. 34.—British occupied Arleux and half of Oppy.
Jan. 35.—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription feature.
Guatemala severed relations with Germany.
Jan. 36.—General Petain made chief of French staff.
Jan. 37.—Senate authorized president to use interned German and Austrian boats at sea.
Jan. 38.—Series of air attacks made on Zebruges. American armed steamer *Rockingham* sunk by submarine; 18 missing.
Greek steamship *Parthenon* sunk by German submarine lost \$7,000,000.

February.

Feb. 1.—Nine vessels sunk by Germans in "Black Sea zone," eight lives lost.
Feb. 2.—Nine more neutral vessels sunk by German submarines, with loss of life.
Feb. 3.—United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson dismissed Ambassador von Bernstorff and recalled Ambassador Gerard.
British captured 20 yards of German trenches north of the Ancre.
Feb. 4.—Germans agreed to release American taken by commerce raider.
German gunboat *Internat* at Honolulu burned by crew; many German vessels in American ports damaged.
Feb. 5.—German submarine shelled and sank British provisional naval college *Exmouth* and killed four men, including British *Walpole*, American.
President Wilson issued proclamation forbidding American shipowners to transfer their ships to Germany.
British reported big gains on west front and near Kut-el-Amara.
British relations with Lars Krus sunk by German submarine; all but one of crew lost.
Feb. 6.—Thirteen vessels sunk by German submarines, with heavy loss of life.
Feb. 7.—Anchor *Star* California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lives on California.
Senate endorsed President Wilson's action toward Germany.
Feb. 8.—British steamer *Turino* and nine other vessels sunk by Germans.
British torpedo destroyer sunk by mine; many lives lost.
Feb. 9.—Ambassador Gerard left Germany.
Germany, through Swiss minister, informally proposed parley with U. S.
Feb. 12.—President Wilson refused parley sought by Germany.
American steamer *Lyman M. Law* destroyed by Austrian submarine.
Feb. 13.—Germany announced period of grace for all vessels in "warred zones" had expired.
While *Star* liner *Africa* sunk by submarine.
Feb. 15.—Germans opened new offensive in Champagne.
Feb. 16.—German airmen announced closing of Germany's North sea coast to shipping by mine field.
Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Ancre river.
U. S. sent peremptory demand to Germany for release of *Yarrowdale* prisoners.
German submarine sank Italian transport; 298 lives lost.
Feb. 22.—Holland freed the *Yarrowdale* prisoners.
Feb. 24.—Holland aroused by sinking of 7 Dutch steamers by German submarines.
Germans in Rhine region retreated on wide front, abandoning five towns.
Feb. 25.—German submarine sunk Cunard *Laconia* off Irish coast; 12 lost, including Mrs. A. H. H. and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.
British and German destroyers fought in North Channel.
Feb. 26.—President Wilson asked congress to grant him powers to protect American shipping.
British took Kut-el-Amara from Turks.
German destroyers bombarded Broadstairs and Margate, killing woman and child.
Feb. 27.—President Wilson declared *Laconia* case was an act of piracy.
Feb. 28.—U. S. government revealed German plot to join with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States.
British occupied Combeault and other villages in Ancre region.
French destroyer *Cassini* torpedoed; 100 lost.

March.

March 1.—House passed bill empowering president to arm American merchant vessels.
March 2.—Germany announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter without warning.
March 3.—Russia reported capture of Hindenburg from Turks.
March 4.—Austrian attack east of Gorizia repulsed with great losses.
March 5.—Austri formed U. S. It informed German submarine warfare program.
German-Hindenburg plot to invade India through China revealed by arrests in New York.
March 9.—President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.
March 11.—Hindenburg captured by British.
March 12.—Revolution began in Petrograd.
Germans abandoned main defensive system east of Hespauna.
American steamer *Algonquin* torpedoed without warning.
March 13.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Russian ministerial cabinet deposed by duma.
March 14.—Germans in great retreat along Somme front.
March 15.—Czar Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.
Russians captured Hamadan, Asiatic Turkey.
March 17.—British took Hespauna and French took *Zeppelin* landed London; one shot down near Combeault, France.
Hindenburg captured by British.
March 18.—American freighters *Vigilant*, *City* of Memphis and *Hindenburg* sunk by German submarine; 22 perished.
British and French advanced 10 miles on 25-mile front and took Peronne, Chaules and Noye.
March 19.—Germans made new forces

Russian cabinet reconstructed, Mikoloff retiring.

May 17.—Bengals passed army draft bill.
May 18.—British captured *Bullecourt*, Italian captured *Dulno*, 12 miles north of Trieste.
May 19.—President Wilson ordered one division, commanded by General Pershing, sent to France at once. He also signed the army draft bill and set June 5 for registration day.
Hindenburg severed relations with Germany.
May 20.—President Wilson selected H. C. Hoover as head of a food control board.
Nicaragua severed relations with Germany.
Senate passed the \$132,000,000 war budget.
May 20.—British renewed attacks near *Bullecourt*, winning a mile front.
Austrians began counter offensive in the Trebbia.
May 21.—Two Chicago nurses on way to France killed at sea by fragments of shell during gun practice.
May 22.—German department protested to Germany against the detention of American citizens.
May 23.—House passed war tax bill carrying \$1,500,000,000.
Secretary Lansing refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm socialist peace conference.
American ship carrying supplies to Switzerland sunk by torpedo.
Premier Tsin Chai Jui of China dismissed.
May 24.—British broke through Austrian front from *Chastanaviz* to Gulf of Trieste, taking 3,000 prisoners.
German ships landed eastern counties of England.
May 25.—First American field service corps sent to front in France.
Germans made air raid on southeastern England, killing 78 and injuring 134.
May 26.—Ships again broke through Austrian lines.
Ching-Hsi made premier of China.
May 27.—Hindenburg's army and navy officials captured in several states. Italians ordered non-combatants to leave Trieste.
Food survey bill passed by house of representatives.
May 28.—War department issued call for three million volunteers for regular army.
London reported sinking of hospital ship *Arcturion* by German submarine.
Brazil chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decree.
May 29.—President Wilson sent note to Russia telling America's war aims.
Brazil senate authorized alliance with other states "to defend the American republics."

June.

June 1.—Russian soldiers assumed control of fortress of Kronstadt.
Three Chinese provinces declared their independence because of pro-German policy of the central government.
June 2.—Senate passed first of administration bills.
June 3.—British naval men met in first allied conference with U. S. officials in Washington.
War department called for volunteers for service in the army.
June 4.—Bulgaria severed relations with U. S.
June 5.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
June 6.—British and French made further big advances on west front.
June 7.—House passed \$7,000,000 war revenue authorization bill without dissenting vote.
June 8.—British patrols entered suburbs of Lens.
Germans routed at Lagnicourt with terrible losses.
President Wilson issued address to nation calling for full united service.
British transport *Arcturion* torpedoed; 233 lost.
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June 23.—German destroyers shelled Ramsgate.
American tanker *Vacuum* sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 9 gunners lost.
June 24.—British occupied Arleux and half of Oppy.
June 25.—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription feature.
Guatemala severed relations with Germany.
June 26.—General Petain made chief of French staff.
June 27.—Senate authorized president to use interned German and Austrian boats at sea.
June 28.—Series of air attacks made on Zebruges. American armed steamer *Rockingham* sunk by submarine; 18 missing.
Greek steamship *Parthenon* sunk by German submarine lost \$7,000,000.

May.

May 2.—Dr. Lauro Mueller, Brazilian foreign minister and pro-German, resigned.
May 3.—Chilian minister to Germany demanded his passports.
May 4.—British began new offensive west of Arras and took Fresnoy.
U. S. and Canada agreed to regulate price of wheat.
May 4.—French captured Craonna.
House passed espionage bill with modification of censorship clause.
British transport *Transylvania* torpedoed; 63 lives lost.
May 5.—French made big advance on four mile front south of Lens.
May 6.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
May 7.—Meeting at Saloniki proclaimed deposition of king of Greece and his dynasty.
May 7.—Coalition government of provisional government and soldiers' and workers' delegates formed in Russia.
May 8.—Germans recaptured Fresnoy from British.
Allies began offensive on Macedonian front.
May 9.—British regained part of ground lost at Fresnoy.
May 10.—Army bill conference fixed agenda for June 21 to 23.
May 11.—Italy reported destruction of 13 German submarines in one week.
May 12.—House of trade stopped trading in May wheat.
May 12.—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near *Bullecourt*.
May 13.—British took most of *Bullecourt* and part of Roubaix.
May 14.—Senate passed espionage bills without prohibition and press censorship clauses.
President ordered army brought to full war strength of 282,000.
Officers' training camps opened.
Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front, gaining ground north of Gorizia.
May 15.—Chancellor Hollweg before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace aims.
Trading in wheat futures stopped in six middle west exchanges.
Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking Monte Curcio and Monte Vodice.
May 16.—British repulsed terrible attacks of Hindenburg along the *Bullecourt*, Germans suffering heavy losses.
British admiralty announced arrival of squadron of American destroyers in English waters.

July.

July 1.—Russians captured Konluchy, Galicia, and Turkish stronghold in the Caucasus.
July 2.—French repulsed great German attack near Cerny.
Transports with Pershing's horses and ammunition reached France.
July 4.—German aviators raided Harwich, killing 11; two airplanes destroyed.
July 5.—Violent battle between Italian and German near *Brissay*.
July 6.—Sinking of American steamship *Orleans* by submarine announced.
July 7.—Russians successfully attacked in Pinsk sector.
Germans made air raid on London, killing 27 and losing a number of planes.
Senate adopted food bill clauses prohibiting use of foods for distillation and directing the commandeering of all whiskey now in bond.
July 8.—President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food, fuel, steel and munitions, to cut off supplies from neutral countries to Germany except dairy products for non-combatants in exchange for coal.
Russians took three villages and 7,000 prisoners west of Stanislaw.
July 9.—New Austrian cabinet resigned.
President Wilson called entire National Guard and its reserve into the federal service by August 5.
Austrian steamer *Kansas* destroyed by submarine.
British battleship *Vanguard* destroyed by interior explosion, 800 lost.
July 10.—Hindenburg broke through line east of Lens and took *Itelles*.
Germans sent British line on Nieuport front in Belgium.

July 11.—President Wilson called on American business interests to aid nation by forgoing unusual profits in selling to the nation and the public.

Russians captured Kalina, headquarters of Bohorodany.
July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. B. Michaelis succeeded him.
House passed \$100,000,000 aviation bill.
July 15.—French took important hill positions from Germans west of Reims.
July 16.—Hindenburg took Lodz from Austrians, but evacuated Kalisz.
July 17.—French took German trenches near Malancourt.
Three members of Russian cabinet resigned, Rosa Luxemburg suppressed.
Shake-up in British cabinet.
July 19.—Great German attack between *Craonna* and *Thurbine* partly successful.
Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare.
July 20.—German adopted independence bill.
In Vilna region Germans drove back Russians because some Russian regiments had meetings to decide whether to obey orders.
July 20.—Draft for American National army held.
July 21.—Lyoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.
Germany called 200,000 of her youngest men to the colors.
Premier Tsin Chai Jui of China dismissed.
July 22.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills.
Hindenburg troops in disorderly retreat, leaving 10,000 prisoners.
May 23.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but being driven off.
Stam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Hindenburg burned and evacuated Tarnopol.
July 23.—Government of national safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute power.
Germans lost heavily in attacks along the Chemin des Dames.
July 24.—Goethals, Fennan and White lost 100 men in battle of *Reims*.
Capps, E. N. Huiley and Hainbridge Colby appointed to succeed them.
July 25.—House passed bill for \$1,500,000,000 more for war.
Hindenburg evacuated Stanislaw.
French defeated Germans on Craonna plateau.
July 25.—Mutinous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported blown to pieces with many towns and villages destroyed.
Hindenburg and Roumanians in South Carpathians broke Teuton line.
National guard of 19 states and District of Columbia mobilized.
July 26.—Teutons took four more Gallian towns from Russians.
July 27.—Teutons in Champagne, but made slight gain on Alsace front.
Allied conference in Paris declared war on Germany to the final end.
July 27.—Austro-Germans continued their advance in Tarnopol region.
July 28.—Germans yielded to Russian demands concerning submarine warfare.
Landing of more American troops in France announced.
War industries board, F. N. Scott chairman, created.
July 29.—Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed to peace talks.
Hindenburg retired beyond their border near Husiatyn.
French repulsed fierce attack on Alsace front.
July 30.—Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Zborok, but Russian repulsed them.
Henry Chapman Gilbert, Washington, first man accepted for National army.
British cruiser *Ariadne* torpedoed; 33 killed.
July 31.—Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 20-mile front taking 11 villages and 5,000 prisoners.

August.

Aug. 1.—British and French gained further ground in Ypres sector, but Germans recaptured St. Julien and part of Westhoek.
Aug. 2.—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed.
Korniloff's Russian army as commander in chief of Russian armies.
Aug. 3.—Austrians captured Cernowitz and Kimpolung.
Aug. 4.—British took St. Julien, Flanders.
Serious draft riots in central Oklahoma.
Holland American liner *Noordam* disappeared.
Aug. 5.—Shipping board commandeered about 65 ships under construction.
President Wilson drafted entire National Guard into federal service.
Germans made violent attack on British in Hellebeke.
Canadian troops reached environs of Lens.
Russian retreat halted near Cernowitz.
Aug. 6.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian ministries.
Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet.
Germans drove Russians back in region of Fokshani.
American tank steamer *Campana* sunk by U-boats; captain and four gunners made prisoners.
Aug. 7.—French penetrated German lines in Champagne in three places.
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Aug. 23.—Austrians fled from Monte San Gabriele.

Aug. 23.—U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at \$2.20.
Germans made air raid on port of Hull.
Aug. 31.—French made successful attack northwest of Houthuise.
September.
Sept. 1.—British destroyers destroyed four German armed trawlers off *Jutland*.
Sept. 2.—German abandoned *Higer*.
German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 10.
Sept. 3.—Italians captured Monte San Gabriele.
German submarine shelled Scarborough and airships bombed London.
Sept. 4.—American National army began movement to cantonments.
Sept. 5.—Secretary Lansing issued military orders throughout country.
Organized labor met in Minneapolis to form labor organization.
American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one submarine sunk.
Sept. 6.—Senate passed war credits bill authorizing \$1,500,000,000 in bonds and certificates.
Sept. 7.—Atlantic transport lines Minneapolis (London) 20 miles.
German aviators bombed American hospital camp, killing five.
Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing exposed violations of neutrality by Swedish officials in Argentina and Stockholm, in transmitting German cablegrams advising sinking of *Arcturion*.
French cabinet resigned.
Sept. 9.—Korniloff, commander in chief of Russian armies, led military counter-revolution and was dismissed by Kerensky.
Sept. 10.—Senate passed war revenue bill totaling \$1,111,000,000.
Paul Painleve became French premier.
Sept. 11.—Austrians failed in desperate attack on Monte San Gabriele.
Sept. 12.—Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passport; Austrian army in Buenos Aires.
Kerensky made commander in chief of Russian armies.
Trading with the enemy bill passed, with amendments.
Sept. 13.—Secretary Lansing published statement in German without English translation.
Sept. 14.—Three given supreme authority in Poland by Germany and Austria.
Sept. 15.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed.
Secretary Lansing exposed unethical action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City.
Russian army advanced toward Riga.
Sept. 16.—Austro-Germans captured Monte San Gabriele summit.
Sept. 16.—Senate passed bill for \$1,500,000,000 more for war.
British naval aircraft destroyed one German destroyer and some trawlers near Ostend.

Sept. 16.—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russia a republic.
Sept. 16.—Costa Rica broke off relations with Germany.
Germany apologized to Argentina for Luxburg's actions, but Argentina demanded full restitution of Italian army.
Hindenburg took German positions near Varnita.
Sept. 17.—Russia began reorganization of army, suppressing soldiers' committees.
House passed \$7,000,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.
Sept. 18.—Argentina senate voted for break with Germany.
Sept. 20.—British began great offensive east of Ypres.
President Wilson named board to adjust war labor troubles.
Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing published message of Von Bernstorff to Berlin asking leave to spend \$50,000 "to influence Congress."
Sept. 22.—Costa Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Germany and Austria replied favorably to British proposal.
General Bliss succeeded General Scott as chief of staff, U. S. A.
Sept. 23.—British broke through Russian line at Jacobabad.
Sept. 24.—Secretary Lansing revealed details of Bernstorff's plotting before U. S. cabinet.
Fierce fighting continued in Flanders.
British bombed Ostend.
Sept. 25.—Secretary Lansing disclosed German abuse of U. S. protection by concealing in Bucharest legation explosives and disease germs after U. S. had taken them.
Russians took German positions near Pskoff.
Sept. 26.—German airplane raided England, killing 20.
War industries board and producers cut prices for war necessities.
Germans lost heavily in attacks near Verdun.
Sept. 27.—Germans made two more air raids on England.
Argentine chamber of deputies voted to sever relations with Germany.
U. S. senate passed \$5,000,000,000 war deficiency bill.
Sept. 28.—British took strong positions between Germans east and northeast of Ypres.
Germany offered to evacuate Belgium under certain conditions.
Germany granted ultimatum to Germany concerning sinking of bark *Lorton*.
Strike of iron workers at San Francisco ended.
Gen. Soukhomlinoff, former war minister of Russia, sentenced for life for high treason.
Sept. 27.—Democratic congress met in Petrograd.
Sept. 28.—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted for seditious conspiracy.
Sept. 29.—British captured Hamade, Mesopotamia, and its large garrison.
British repulsed raid on Fokshani.
British airplanes bombed Zebrugga.
Hitlers at Essen demanded peace and food.
Sept. 30.—Two more air raids made on London.
U. S. administrator Garfield set limits for Italian price of coal.
Italians made big gains on Bainsizza plateau.
Sept. 30.—Mass meeting for peace held in Frankfurt.
Revolt in Russian Turkestan.

October.
Oct. 1.—Heavy attacks of Germans repulsed by British and French, and of Austrians by Italians.
Four groups of German airplanes raided London and coast towns.
Oct. 2.—British repulsed German attack on Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Treves and Coblenz.
Oct. 3.—British repulsed six desperate German attacks in Flanders.
British cruiser *Drake* torpedoed; 19 killed.
Oct. 3.—President Wilson signed the war time act.
Russian democratic congress voted against a coalition government.
Oct. 4.—British won great battle east of Ypres.
Oct. 5.—French repulsed violent attack on Hill 344.
Oct. 6.—Peru broke off relations with Germany.
Congress completed its war program and adjourned.
Oct. 7.—Pershing and Bliss commissioned generals.
Oct. 9.—British and French made another big advance in Flanders.
Oct. 10.—Secretary Lansing revealed details of Bernstorff's part in German sabotage plots in America in 1916.
President Wilson directed the food administration to license after Nov. 1 manufacture, storage, importation and distribution of about 20 prime commodities.
Oct. 12.—British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders.
Oct. 13.—Germans took Arensburg, capital of Oesel island.
Oct. 14.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and took other steps to curb enemy activities in America.
One Russian and two German torpedo boats sunk in battle near Oesel.
Oct. 15.—British repulsed German attack on Medea by submarine; 260 lives lost.
Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were conveying in the North sea.
Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of island of Oesel.
American transport *Antilles* torpedoed; 67 lost.
Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon Island from Russians.
Oct. 19.—Germans made air raid on London.
Oct. 20.—Four *Zeppelins* destroyed by the French.
French and British made half a half front in Flanders.

Oct. 23.—French broke through German lines north of the Ancre, inflicting heavy losses and taking 8,000 prisoners.

American troops were ordered to first line trenches and fired first shot at Germans.
Oct. 24.—Austrians and Germans began offensive along Isonzo front.
Oct. 25.—French made another big gain in Alsace sector.
Austro-German attack drove Italians back to frontier on the Julian line forcing abandonment of *Heinsizza* plateau; 30,000 Italians captured.
Oct. 26.—British and French made big attack east of Ypres.
Brazil declared state of war with Germany.
Falling cabinet resigned.
Oct. 27.—Italians in general retreat, 100,000 captured; Teutons advanced beyond *Civil-dale*.
French and Belgians captured Merckem peninsula south of Dixmude.
Sept. 13.—Taylors over *Alette* river.
Oct. 28.—French in Flanders took village of Luythgen.
Oct. 29.—Austro-Germans took *Commins*.
Oct. 30.—Austro-Germans took *Udina* and broke through *Carnic Alps* into *Venice*.
British advanced 1,000 yards toward *Roulers*.
Vittorio Orlando formed new Italian cabinet.
Count George von Hertling made German imperial chancellor, Michaelis having resigned.
Oct. 31.—Berlin reported 120,000 Italians and more than 1,000 guns captured.
British lost 1,000 high butter board for period of the war.
American transport *Finland* struck by torpedo; eight men killed.

November.

Nov. 1.—Italians re-formed behind the *Monte*.
British announced capture of Beersheba, Palestine.
Nov. 2.—Crown prince withdrew from the German army and to the *Alette* river.
German uprising reported in southern Brazil.
German cruiser and ten armed trawlers sunk by British in the *Catagat*.
United States and Japan made compact on open door in China and co-operation in the Pacific.
Nov. 3.—Germans raided sailing held by Americans, killing three, wounding 6 and taking 12 prisoners.
British captured patrol boat *Alcedo* sunk by torpedo; 21 lost.
British captured *Tekrit*, Mesopotamia, after hard battle.
Nov. 6.—Italians retreated from *Tagliamento*.
Nov. 6.—Captured *Faschendeale* and advanced 800 yards beyond.
Nov. 7.—Italians fell back to *Livenza* river.
Nov. 7.—Germans captured *Udine*.
Russian rebels seized vital points in Petrograd.
American commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England.
British in Palestine captured *Onza*.
Nov. 8.—Russian maximalists under General Kerensky and planned for immediate peace; Kerensky fled from Petrograd.
Austro-Germans crossed *Livenza* river in places.
Nov. 9.—British, France and Italy created interallied war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian army.
Nov. 10.—Russian rebel government made *Lenine* premier.
Germans reached *Plava* in Italy.
Nov. 11.—Italians repulsed Teutons near *Asiago*.
Loyal troops attacked maximalists in Petrograd.
Nov. 12.—Heavy fighting in Moscow, followed by compromise.
Italians held Teutons on *Pieve* river.
Nov. 12.—Kerensky and the Cossacks badly defeated.
French cabinet resigned.
Nov. 14.—Heavy fighting all along the *Pieve* in Italy.
Nov. 15.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France.
Italians inaugurated his action about the lower *Pieve* to *Asiago*.
Socialist seized the government of Finland.
Nov. 16.—U. S. cabinet decided to demand a supreme war council.
Nov. 17.—Hindenburg won in Moscow.
British light sea forces routed German army near *Heilgoland*.
British occupied *Jaffa*, Palestine.
Teutons who crossed *Plava* at Zenson and *Heilgoland*.
Nov. 18.—Hindenburg generally victorious in Russia; Civil war halted by lack of food.
Russia refused to treat for peace with new government of Russia.
Berlin police killed socialist rioters.
Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big gun fire on north of Italian line.
President Wilson issued proclamation putting severe restrictions on enemy allies in United States.
Daniel Willard made head of U. S. war industries board.
American destroyer *Chauncey* sunk in collision; 21 lost.
Nov. 20.—Two American soldiers killed and five wounded in artillery contest in Italy.
British opened new offensive between *St. Quentin* and the *Scarpe*.
German attacks on Italian line ceased.
Nov. 21.—British smashed through the Hindenburg line toward *Cambrai*, taking many towns and thousands of prisoners.
French successfully attacked German salient south of *Juivincourt*.
Nov. 22.—Furious fighting near *Cambrai*.
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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones, ad.

G. E. Porter and family spent the week end week before last with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Woolf in Winchester.

Mrs. J. T. Scrivner of Center street had a fall last week which resulted in a broken arm.

Miss Mayme Evans of London spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea as the guest of Miss Bertha King.

Miss Florence Mitchell has gone to Lexington where she will take a course in nursing.

S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale. Large, vigorous, well marked birds. Mrs. Luther Todd, Coyle, Ky., Berea 'phone, 9-1-1/2-1. ad.

Miles Eugene Marsh, Jr., who is managing his father's farm in Mississippi, has been at home spending the Christmas holidays, but will soon return to his work in the Southland.

Mrs. Laura Gabbard was quite ill at the first of the week.

Miss Alice Case, assistant to the Secretary of Berea College, is suffering from a fractured wrist caused by a fall last week.

Miss Lillie Moore of Grayhawk was visiting friends in town last week.

Miss Bertha King returned to Barbourville Sunday to resume her teaching after spending the holidays with her mother.

For Rent. House, recently occupied by W. B. Jones, on Parkway. For particulars see Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Mrs. Phany Davis and sons, Lewis and Edward, returned home last Tuesday night after spending four weeks in Omaha, Neb., with her sister, Mrs. James Kinnard.

Miss Ella Moore of the Foundation Facility is in the Hospital for a slight operation.

Mrs. Charles Lester and son, Warren, left Monday night for Pasadena, Cal., taking the Southland route.

Marion and William Bower returned to their home last Thursday from a visit with their grandparents in Parksville.

Mrs. Arvis Moore, who has been in the Robinson Hospital for a serious operation, is now at her mother's, Mrs. J. W. Jackson, on Chestnut street.

John Thomas, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips, is very ill with diphtheria.

Mrs. Nanje Braunman was called to the home of her son, Charles Adams, at Flanagan, Tuesday, on account of the illness of his youngest daughter who is very ill with pneumonia fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Rue Duverson of Silver Creek have moved in P. Cornelius' house up stairs. Mark L. Spink and family will occupy the first floor.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ridder are the proud parents of a fine baby girl which came Saturday evening. She has been named Bessie Pearl. The mother will be remembered as Mae Baker.

Miss Martha Muncy was ill for a few days but is now able to be up again.

Miss Marie Bower and little sister, Lillian, returned home Thursday from a visit in Cincinnati and Fairmont.

William Ridder, who is working in Akron, O., is visiting homefolks this week.

Miss Stella Johnson entertained a number of her friends last Saturday night.

Mrs. Chester Lewis, of Lancaster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Smith on Center street.

Miss Ruth McFall, formerly of THE CITIZEN staff and now connected with the Bureau of Appointments of Oberlin College, is visiting Mrs. John F. Smith, on Jackson street.

For Sale.—Dining-room table and six chairs; good as new, cheaper than half cost. See William Jesse Baird, Berea, Ky.

Friends of Lieut. Arleigh C. Griffin may address him at Fort Andrews.

Mass., where he is stationed for the winter.

"Greetings from the front" came from Tom Cook who is attached to the 108th Field Ambulance British Forces in France. Tom is a former Berea College student. The card of greeting is very suggestive of the work in which he is taking such an active part.

Elmer Yelton, Secretary for religious work in Central Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, O., is spending a restful vacation of ten days at Boone Tavern.

Exchange.—Mississippi upland for Kentucky Blue Grass land. F. H. Larabee, Wilmore, Ky. Ad-28.

Sir Edward Baxter Perry whom many Bereans will remember as the blind pianist of world fame will give a concert in the Main Chapel Wednesday night, January 30. An admission of twenty-five cents will be charged for citizens, and ten cents for students. No one can afford to miss this rare treat. See next issue for further details of this opportunity to hear a great artist.

Ad.

Walter Disney who recently enlisted for Naval training is in Camp Downey, Co. L, First Regiment, Great Lakes, Ill.

Mrs. L. C. Martin, of Central City, Neb., has been making a visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. F. Disney. Her son, Lieut. Otis Martin, of the Medical Reserve Corps at Camp Taylor, spent Christmas with his mother here.

P. E. Bacon, Supervisor of Advanced Registry Tests, of the Experiment Station, Lexington, has been busy at the College Dairy for the past seven days testing out the merits of three cows of the herd; all of which qualified. The record will be given in full next week which will surprise many.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Elkin and little son, LaRue, left Tuesday morning for their home in Gibson City, Ill., after a two-week's visit with parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Elkin.

Paul Elkin of Gibson City, Ill., is here for an extended visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Elkin.

FALSE STATEMENTS ARE
HARMFUL

The finances of the whole country, public as well as private, by force of the national needs at this crisis are subordinated and adjusted to the great Liberty Loan. Financing by railroads or other great industries and all lesser private financing must be considered primarily in relation to the Government loans.

The needs of private interests, the money necessities of the business of the country as well as that of the Government itself are all considered by the Secretary of the Treasury in fixing the amount and date of each issue of Liberty Loan Bonds, and the effect of the issue of bonds on all other securities and all other loans is given due consideration.

The dissemination, therefore, of untrue information, even when made in honest belief and with good intention, is harmful, and Secretary McAdoo on December 20 issued the following strong statement:

"The report that the next issue of Liberty Bonds will be \$8,000,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent and on March 15, 1918, is wholly unfounded. I wish I could make the patriotic newspaper men of America realize how mischievous and hurtful to the interests of the country such speculative statements are. When a decision has been reached about the next Liberty Loan, it will be officially announced. Meanwhile, all other statements and rumors may be disregarded."

TWO BITS A DAY CLUBS

Out in Phoenix, Ariz., a movement has been inaugurated for the formation of "Two Bits a Day" clubs, the members of which are to buy a quarter's worth of Thrift Stamps every day. Three men each took a hundred Thrift cards, pasted one stamp in each card, and sold the entire lot before two blocks had been covered.

"Two bits" is the old term, dating back to the early days of the country, for a quarter of a dollar, and is still used in the South and West. Every patriotic American now wants "to do his bit"; the members of these clubs are carrying out this idea by doing their "two bits" every day. It is hoped that "Two Bits a Day" clubs will be formed all over the country in the great war-savings campaign.

REVENUE OFFICIALS TO ASSIST
IN MAKING OUT INCOME-TAX PAPERS

Farmers all over the country are making numerous inquiries about their income-tax returns.

Men of the field force of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department will visit every county in the United States during January and February. Notice of their arrival will be given in advance.

The services of these officials in making out income-tax returns will be given without cost to all persons requesting it. Failure to see them, however, will not relieve citizens of the duty imposed upon them to file their returns not later than March 1, 1918.

Questions as to when a farmer is to make his return of the value of crops and stock, the relation of these things to income, etc., and as to employees and other matters, will all be answered by the revenue field force.

THE SOLDIERS TAKING GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

That the wise and beneficent law providing Government insurance for the military and naval forces of the United States is fully appreciated by the soldiers and sailors of the Nation is being every day evidenced.

At Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., during the month of November nearly 20,000 applications were sent to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; 71 per cent of these was for the maximum amount of \$10,000, 23 per cent was for \$5,000, and 6 per cent was for lesser sums. In sixteen companies every single man applied for insurance; in 5 units, 3 of them full companies, every man applied for the maximum of \$10,000.

A spirited campaign of education has been organized and is being conducted to furnish full and thorough information of the workings of the law to those coming under the provisions, and it is believed that the great benefits of this wise and humane provision for soldiers and sailors of the United States and their dependents will be availed of by practically all of our fighting men.

At the close of the business day on December 20 the Bureau of War Risk Insurance had received applications to the number of 272,122, aggregating \$2,359,402,000 of insurance.

WASTE IS CRIMINAL

"To waste now is nothing short of criminal," Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The duty of the American people to economize in consumption of food and all other materials as well as save money, can not be too often or too strongly urged upon them. The duty is so imperative, its observance so vital to our country's success, that it should be kept constantly before them.

The proposition is plain and understandable. We have lessened the productive powers of the country by taking 2,000,000 men away from the productive forces of the country; instead of producers of one kind or another the soldiers are consumers of the products of our farms, factories, and mines, and when the munitions they expend and will expend against the enemy is considered they are tremendous consumers of the manufactured products of the country.

A tremendous amount of the manufacturing energy of the country has been withdrawn from manufacturing the things we use in peace and put to manufacturing the things we use in war. The total loss to the country of the productive energy of our soldiers and sailors and the diversion of a great portion of the other productive energy of the country to war purposes lessen to a great extent the amount of material and supplies produced by the country.

To this condition of lessened production and increased consumption of and by our own men must be added the extraordinary demand made upon this country to supply the armies of our Allies and to a great extent their population with food and other material.

We must meet the condition that confronts us in two ways—by the strictest economy in consumption, for every pound we refrain from using adds a pound to be devoted to the uses of our Army and Navy and the military forces of our Allies; and by speeding up our production to the limit. The American people are going to do all that they know to be necessary to win this war—to shorten this war. They have only to realize the imperative duty of economy in saving and they will economize and save.

Forty American Red Cross dispensaries are now in operation in the war zone.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney

The Public School resumed work, Monday, January 7, after a two week's vacation. Pleasant memories remain of the delightful Christmas tree entertainments held in each room the last day, Billy Watkins as good Old St. Nick visited all the Departments and gave to all impartially gifts and love, and good cheer.

At 3:00 p. m., December 21, 1917, the Parent-Teachers' Association convened in the Auditorium for a splendid program. The meeting was well attended.

Look out for announcements later of the next Parent-Teachers' Association for the last Friday evening in January.

Mrs. L. V. Dodge announces the arrival of a new school flag. Announcement for the presentation of the flag will appear in this column when plans are perfected for appropriate exercises for the occasion.

Messes Howles, Seale, and Mrs. Van Winkle took advantage of the vacation to visit the Berea College Normal Training School.

The janitor, Mr. Richardson, utilized part of his vacation in cleaning and oiling corridors, halls, and rooms of the School Building.

The good women of the school lunch are "Johnnie on the spot" again with lunches.

Dr. Benson Howard Roberts led Chapel Monday morning.

Dr. Best spoke at Chapel Monday morning.

Monday's attendance, in spite of the weather, was 226.

At the close of the Chapel Monday morning the Principal introduced the two new teachers of the present term. Miss Bertha Seale who takes the place of Mrs. Laura Isaacs Lucas, and Mrs. Nancy Dunn Shelton who takes the place of Miss Nancy Dunn.

FORMER BEREAN INJURED

Various stories have been afloat in regard to the injuries our former townsman, Thos. F. Guinn, fell victim to in Dayton, O., some weeks ago. His people inform us that the accident occurred in an iron works, and in some way got the four fingers cut off the right hand, leaving only the thumb; and all off the left hand except the thumb and one-half the index finger. Mr. Guinn will be remembered as the former superintendent of the Berea cemetery, which place he held for fourteen years. His many friends here extend sympathy to him.

TO MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Milk distributors take notice that there must be no increase made in the retail price of milk or cream after January 8th without written consent of the District Food Administration.

Fred M. Sackett, Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The Women's Missionary Society met on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Nana May. The chapter of the book which is being studied was summarized by Mrs. B. W. Hart and the devotionals were led by Mrs. Dodge.

A special effort has been made by the Sunday School to raise money for the Armenian sufferers, and as a result the sum of \$90.00 was secured. Each class collected a much larger amount than was apportioned to it. Nothing could be finer than this showing of the young people.

The printed report of the church for the past church year is completed and available for members. It gives a detailed record of all activities of the church and shows the wide scope of the work. Lists of officers and committees for the new year, a roll of resident church members, an honor list of church members in the army and navy, and a copy of the Church Constitution are in the report.

At the Thursday night Prayer Meeting short talks appropriate to the new year were made by Doctor Mead on the leading religious changes of the past year; by Mr. Taylor on the important events in college; and by Professor Robertson on essential political changes throughout the world.

Resolved: To farm better and more profitably in 1918. Begin to plan the work for spring.

LIVERY STABLE OUTFIT and REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

We will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Isaacs Livery Barn on Depot Street, Saturday, January 19, 1918, the entire livery business of barn, stock, vehicles, harness, saddles, etc.

Also an eight room residence and eleven lots in "New Berea." ad-28. S. L. Isaacs & Sons.

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (notes held in bank)	\$242,330.69
Overdrafts, unsecured	795.47
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	
.....	25,000.00
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness	25,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent	19,100.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,500.00
Value of banking house	3,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	100.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	14,235.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	33,353.64
Checks on other banks in the same city as reporting bank	2,267.41
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$342,932.21

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	34,500.00
Undivided profits	\$17.66
Less current expenses, interest, taxes paid	17.66
Circulating notes outstanding	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	151,618.55
Dividends unpaid	1,500.00
Other time deposits	105,296.00
Total Contingent Liabilities	\$342,932.21

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.

W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 29, 1920.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Fowler, J. J. Branaman, John W. Welch, Directors.

TO PASTOR AND MEMBERS OF
UNION CHURCH

Camp Taylor, Ky., Jan. 3, 1918.

Let me thank you for the Christmas present you gave me, The Citizen, which I appreciate more than anything I could have received.

Monday I received the first copy. It was the best letter I ever received, with news of the College, as a whole, and the names of so many former students of Berea whose whereabouts I am glad to know, and shall be pleased to drop a line to some of them who were my classmates in 1911-15-16.

Of the list of these who are in the service of our nation, I am indeed sorry to note that a number of them are now in France, but sooner or later we shall join them in the drive "On to Berlin."

Since the coming of the snow and severe winter, our drilling has ceased to a great extent, except lectures and signal drill inside of quarters.

Soon we will resume our drill, taking up the trench warfare drill, complying with the French methods.

Uncle Sam is losing no time in the great task of training an army to defend our country, a thing the Kaiser and we could not do. But now he is being awakened to the rapid progress with which it is being done.

It is no pleasant task, but knowing it is our duty, we submit readily to our orders with the thought of the day when on our return we will see the beckoning light of America, and of the reception which we know will be waiting us that will mark the completion of our mission.

May I add that despite the monotony of camp life, the camp rang with song and cheer and we were made to enjoy Christmas by the remembrance of our many friends who sent us presents and Christmas cheer.

The boys were more anxious to open their packages received from Red Cross societies and other women's organizations than little children are when St. Nicholas comes; partly for the contents, but more for the address of some lady in Maine, Oregon, or other state. Some packages contained nice letters addressed to "A Soldier Boy," others were written to the some soldier in France.

We had a nice Christmas dinner, and all went well.

Wishing success to all, I am,

Sincerely,

Cpl. Edwin E. Moore,

36th Inf. Hdqrs. Co., 8th Div.

WONDERFUL DUKE 522640

I will sell privately my thoroughbred registered Shorthorn bull, "Wonderful Duke 522640," 20 months old and weighs 1660 pounds. Call on or address J. M. Boen, Jr., Berea, Ky. Ad.

FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2 1/2c under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought

On Monday Only of Each Week

J. S. GOTT

Berea Kentucky

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Berea College HONOR ROLL

Berea College is proud of the record of its soldier boys. They have answered the call of our Country with the spirit of men. We shall always follow up their career with the deepest interest. The names of some are probably not on this list. If any one knows of a Berea man in the Army whose name is not in this list send in the name and address to the President's Office, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Good fortune go with all.

Adams, Lieut. Tomsen, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Adams, Lieut. Wiley, 149th Reg. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Aler, Antonio, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Alford, Green B., U. S. A. N. S., Pensacola, Fla.
Amburgy, Denver, Co. M., 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Bailey, Frank, Red Cross Military Hospital, Somewhere in France.
Bailey, Green, Radio Co., U. S. Navy, Cambridge, Mass.
Baton, Lieut. C. C., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Bicknell, Corp. J. Paul, Hdq. Co., 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Billey, Charles, 11th Co. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.
Birefield, William, Co. F., 26th Eng. Div. Branch, N. J.
Bowling, Grover, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Branson, Jerry, Co. B, Reg. 8, G. I., N. T. S., Great Lakes, Ill.
Bayer, Clarence, U. S. S. Florida, Postmaster, New York City.
Brown, Corbett, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Browning, Benjamin F., Somewhere in France.
Busher, Dishman, U. S. S. Hridge, care Postmaster, New York City.
Calhoun, Quincy, Ft. Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Campbell, William, Chief Hogler, 149 Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Carpenter, Sgt. Collins, Troop B, Mil. Police, Camp Funston, Kans.
Carr, Capt. J. J., Troop B, 13th Cav., San Antonio, Texas.
Chapman, Floyd, M. G. Co., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chapman, Henry Clay, 149 M. G. Co., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chastain, Ernest, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chastain, Jesse, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Childs, Herman, N. Y. S. 1-8 Co., Newport, R. I.
Childs, "Manly," U. S. S. Nebraska, care Postmaster, New York City.
Clark, Claude, Co. M, 32d Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Clark, Walter, 31 Inf. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Collins, Charles, Med. Officer's Y. M. C. A., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.
Collins, Robert E., N. R. Sta., Co. 8, Norfolk, Va.
Collins, Samuel F., M. O. T. C., Post Ex., Ft. Ogilthorpe, Ga.
Combs, Lieut. Sewell, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Cook, Tom, 108 Field Amb., British Exp. Forces, France.
Cornett, Joda, 1st Co. 113th M. P., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Cox, Edward O., Co. K, 148th Ind., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Coyle, True, Syracuse, N. Y.
Crane, Loney, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Crain, L. G., 1st Sgt., 60th Co., T. R. Bn., 159 D. B., Camp Taylor.
Cress, Raleigh, Co. E. Sec. Dept. Reg., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
Creech, Roy, 53rd Co., Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
Curry, Everett, 5th Co. Del. C. A. C., A. E. F. France, via New York.
Day, Kelley, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Denn, Lieut. William, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Dagman, C. G., Amb. Co. 144, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Demmon, Willard, Fort Stewart, Texas.
Diamond, Aubrey, Cadet, Squadron 80, Camp Mohawk, Deseronto, Can.
Dixon, Chester, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Disney, William, Columbus Barracks, 10th Co., Columbus, O.
Dodson, C. P., U. S. Naval Training Station, 1st 9th Co., Newport, R. I.
Dooley, John, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Douglas, Vee M., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.
Early, Clinton, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, John Paul, Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, T. A., Jr., Co. M., 56th Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Edwards, Robert, Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas.
Engle, Stanley, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Finks, Elliott L., Hdq. Co. 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Eruberg, Otto, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Fenwick, Leonard L., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Felton, Corp. Flavel L., Co. "A" 55 Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Fielder, Leonard C., 47th Co. 12th Bn., 159 Depot Brig., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Fielder, William, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Flannery, Elmo, 98 Aero S. Squad., A. E. F., Via, New York P. M.
Flint, Sherman, Fort Rodney, Mass.
Franklin, Harlin, Co. 3, C. A. C., Fort Delaware, Del.
Foster, Samuel, Ambulance Corps, 16 M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kans.
French, Marvin, (Navy), 1612, 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
French, Otis, U. S. Naval Training Station, Berkeley, Va.
French, Otis J., care Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frost, Cleveland, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Gahard, Serg. E. Blaine, Ambulance Corps No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.
Gahard, John B., 336th Inf., C. E., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Gay, Colson, France, via New York.
Godhey, Chauncey, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Griffin, Lieut. Arleigh C., Fort Andrews, Mass.
Griffith, Fleming, Some where in France.
Gross, Frank, Co. M, 4th Inf., Gettysburg, Pa.
Gross, Orville, Reemit C. A. C., Fort Mott, Salem, N. J.
Hackett, H. W., 3rd Plat., 13 R. Co. S. 347, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Hak, Lieut. John, M. G. Co. 53, Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Haley, Corp. Earl D., Ord. Depot, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Halzak, George, 6th Co. Ft. Totten, Long Island, New York.
Hart, Lieut. Joseph, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Harrell, Gordon, Med. Dept. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Harrison, Greed, Co. 78, Main Barracks, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.
Hammond, Sergt. Benjamin, 333rd Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hayes, Earl, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hays, Herbert, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hendree, George, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Heckman, Walter W., Asst. Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hdq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hilliard, D. Moss, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hilliard, Dudley, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hook, John T., Caisson Co. 2, 112th Ammunition Train, 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hoffman, Clarence, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hoffman, Frank, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hogg, Harvey, Co. D, 2nd Ky. Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Howard, Richard, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.
Howard, George, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.
Howard, John, Forward, Birchfield, Ky.
Howell, Marcus, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hylton, Charles, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hudspeth, Lieut. Ralph W., 333rd Reg. Supply Co., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hubbard, Lloyd, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hunter, Harry S., Bat. A, 119 U. S. F. A., Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Hunter, Hinton H., 108 Co., 8th Reg., U. S. Marine, Galveston, Texas.
Hurrie, Lieut. N. A., 36 Coleman St., London, England.
Isaacs, Lieut. M. J., 326 F. A., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Johnson, Stanley, Co. No. 45, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.
Jones, Elam, 214 Aero Squad., Parkfield, Tenn.
Jones, Simon, Co. B, 46th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Jenkins, Charles N., Supply Co. 35, 322 Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Kiffin, E. L., Co. C, 147 Inf., Montgomery, Ala.
Kincaid, Bradley, 37th, 10 Tr., Bn., 15a, D. B., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lewis, Noah, Co. L, 10th U. S. Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Lewis, Hugh, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Lockin, Earl W., Co. 6, Reg. A. D., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lynch, Sergt. Dora, 52nd Inf. Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Martin, Sergeant Robert, Med. Dept., 11th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.
Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.
May, Bruce, O. M. Corps, Co. I, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
May, G. H., O. M. Div. 87th Aero Squadron, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Marlow, George, Co. 2, Squad. 335, Aviation, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
McCann, John W., Co. B, 309th Engineers, Camp Taylor, Ky.
McComas, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allentown, Pa.
McGuffey, William, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York.
McGuire, Ben, France, E. F. Co. M, 9th Inf., Via, N. Y.
McKay, Lieut. Walter H., Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.
McMullin, Samuel, 159th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Menzie, Leonard W., Overseas Battalion, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.
Miller, R. E., Q. M. C., Block H, B, 15, Jacksonville, Fla.
Morgan, Beuben, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Morgan, Rufus, Med. Dept., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Moore, Edwin, Hdq. Co. 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Moore, Harold, Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Moore, George, Aviation Corps ? ? ?
Murrell, Jesse L., Har. 830 N. C. 8, Camp Decatur, Ill.
Neal, Sidney, Battery A, 12 F. A. Ft. Meyer, Va.
Nickell, Clarence, Hdq. Co. 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Nickell, Ira, Lieut., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Osborne, Jesse Otto, 6th Engineers, Co. D, Washington, D. C.
Parker, Clarence, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Phelps, Glenn, Ambulance Corps 21, Fort Clark, Texas.
Picklesimer, Parnell, Y. M. C. A., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.
Porter, Donald, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Hdq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Powell, Stanley, 48 Co., 12 Bn., 150 Parker, Thomas L., Battery D, Reg. 321, F. A. H., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
Palm, Ralph, Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.
Pearson, Ireland E., 32nd C, 154 Depot B., Camp Meade, Md.
Perry, Penn, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Perkins, U. S. S. Jenkins, Postmaster, New York City.
D. B. Camp Taylor, Ky.
Beams, Robert, Inf. Co. D, Med. Tr. Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Bedden, Sergt. E. A., Ft. Omaha, Omaha, Neb.
Reid, Harry H., Aviation Squadron, San Antonio, Texas.
Richardson, William K., Med. Dept., Ft. Sill, Okla.
Rice, Augustus, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Reynolds, Taylor, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Reark, Edward, 37th Inf. Med. Dept., Ft. San Houston, Texas.
Robertson, Jackson, Co. G, 23rd U. S. Eng., Camp Meade, Md.
Reble, Carroll, Hdq. Co. 149th Reg. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Robinson, Charles, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Robinson, Fred, Hillshoro, O., R. R. 2 Forward.
Robinson, James S., 61st Inf., Co. K, Charlotte, N. C.
Rogers, John L., "Over There."
Titter, Henry A., 104th Co., 159th Depot Brig., 62nd Bn., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Rust, S. H., 305th M. G. Bat., Co. C, Camp Ipton, N. Y.
Royce, Felix, Hdq. Co. 330th Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Sapp, Claud, U. S. Naval Tr. Camp, Portland, N. H.
Sandlin, Floyd, U. S. S. Nevada, Postmaster, New York City.
Sharpe, Dewey F., 22nd U. S. Aero Squadron, Fort Worth, Texas.
Settle, Mark, First Machine Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Simpson, Green, Dewitt, Ky. Forward.
Shorte, Serg. Braxton C., Co K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Shorte, Serg. D. C., Co K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Shupson, Green, Corpus Christie, Tex., Co. F, 5th U. S. Eng.
Smith, Frederic L., 324 Field Hospital, Barracks A, 3, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Smith, J. W., U. S. Ambulance Co. 22, Dix Camp, Trenton, N. J.
Smith, John, Amb. Corp Co., 310 Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.

Spence, Sgt. E. L., Co. I, 18th Inf. A. E. F., via, N. Y. P. O.
Spence, Sgt. W. F., 4th C, 1st T. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Spink, Corp. Paul, 1st Co. Military Police, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Stillwell, Lieut. Ahner J., Co. G, 342nd Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
St. Clair, Ray D., 55 Inf. Military Branch, Y. M. C. A. No 29, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Stout, Charles E., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Stagle, Dean, Electric. Div. Detachment Enlisted Specialists, Fort Monroe, Va.
Tate, J. Harl, Camp Sevier, Army Y. M. C. A. Sevier Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Taulhee, Selden, Eng. Corps, El Paso, Texas.
Templeton, R. R., Y. M. C. A., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.
Travis, Vaud A., Ft. Riley, Kans., care of M. O. T. C.
Trosper, Raleigh, 108 Co. 27 P. T. Bn. 5th Reg., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Wells, E. J., U. S. S. Kearney, Postmaster, New York City.
Wheeler, Val, Camp Beauregard, La.
Wiley, Robert, U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.
Wiley, Lewis A., U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.
Wiseman, Earl, "Somewhere in France."
Wolfe, L. D., 313 Aux. Reg. Sta. Vel. Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Young, C. Harvey, Fruitland, New Mexico, Forward.

Any information, such as more complete address or additional names for our honor roll are welcome. Help us make our Roll a complete roster of Berea men in the service, one of value as well as one of which we are proud.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

It became a success from the start, and was later removed to Louisville. Sub-Stations have been opened in Lexington, Ashland, Covington, Owensboro, and Paducah. At these sub-stations men are given a preliminary examination and then sent to the main station at Louisville. Transportation and meals are furnished by the Government, and if the applicant does not pass he is sent back to his home without cost. Many of the Kentucky boys who enlisted since last April are now serving on torpedo boat destroyers in the War Zone. They are helping rid the sea of the German submarine menace, and at the same time taking part in a game more thrilling than any charge "over the top." Kentucky started the New Year by sending 100 men to the Navy the first week.

WEST UNION SCHOOL

Eliza Ogg, Teacher

This is my 29th year as teacher in rural schools, and my third year at West Union. I feel that my best reward is in the fact that "I have done my whole duty."

We teachers should never forget for a single moment that our work as teachers is not for time only but for eternity.

When the West Union school is in position, the roll is called and each pupil responds with a scripture verse.

When the school is ready to take up the regular work, they study lessons, date notebooks, and note practical things. The board is dated each morning with day of week, month, etc. Pupils are encouraged in keeping notebooks from the least to the largest.

The following are those who have kept notes each day they have been present for the year 1917, including Spring Term: Ethel Parsons, Waldo and Carl Pitts, Lee Todd, and Thomas Parks. All the pupils date and write their lessons, but some lose them.

Children who have not been absent at all are: Ethel, Byron and Wendel Parsons, and Lee Todd. I grade by the Course of Study and find it a great help.

TOPICS FOR COLLEGE SERMONS

MAIN CHAPEL

January 13, the sermon topic is "The World Gone Wrong — Wreck of God's Plan. The World Lost in Sin."

January 20, the topic is, "To the World Rescue, Christ the Savior."

January 27, "How Can I Be Saved?" is the topic. The preacher, the Rev. B. H. Roberts.

THINGS DOING AT THE COLLEGE DAIRY

The readers of The Citizen will recall the article of December 27 on, "A Wonderful Discovery at Berea College Dairy" in regard to milking the cows three times a day. This experiment has been going on now for one month and the result is such as will surely convince the most

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

skeptical that the new method is best.

During the month of November while the cows were being milked twice a day, 31 cows produced 25,880 pounds of milk or 3,009 gallons; the same thirty-one cows in December produced 31,647 pounds or 3,797 gallons, a difference of 670 gallons. An average increase of 21 1/2 gallons a day. This is not as large an average as the first ten days but we must take into consideration the 21 degrees below zero weather as compared with November sunshine.

Cows, that just after calving last year, only produced 45 pounds milk per day, being milked twice, are by milking three times a day producing from 55 to 70 pounds of milk a day. Since milking three times a day a 60 pound cow is getting rather common, whereas in previous years a 60 pound cow was impossible.

The reason that we advance for this is that cows that are producing so much milk do not have storage capacity for the vast amount of milk that their digestive systems are capable of producing, so the milk must be removed oftener in order that they may manufacture more. In other words, a cow is merely a machine into which you feed raw material and take away the finished product.

"The Sharples Mechanical Milker" has made it possible for us to milk this herd three times a day; without it the task would have been exceedingly laborious. If this plan is followed next year when the majority of the cows are fresh there will be an immense yield of milk.

Berea College has had, in years past, cows that were capable of producing 8 gallons of milk a day, and has fallen short thru lack of good treatment and the requisite knowledge for maintaining a profitable dairy, and the blame has been shifted on the shoulders of the poor old innocent cow.

THEATERS FOR USE BY MEN IN CAMPS ARE NOW COMPLETED

The Government "Liberty" theaters at the 16 National Army cantonments are all completed, and in a few performances have been given. The buildings, which are supervised by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, are 120 feet wide and 179 feet long, made of pine boards, unpainted, but faced with heavy building paper, which makes the sides air-tight. Complete ventilating systems have been installed and heat is supplied by steam and small stoves.

There are five large entrances and 15 exits, and the theater, seating 2,000 men, may be emptied in about one minute.

The stage is 65 feet wide. The floor of the auditorium is saucer-shaped and sloping, so every seat provides a clear view of the stage. The seats are benches fitted with comfortable backs, and sections will be reserved so tickets may be purchased in advance. The "smileage" boards, soon to be placed on sale, will be good for all these theaters, as well as chautauqua tents.

The motion picture booth, housing two machines, is asbestos lined. The stage has an asbestos curtain. Lighting effects are similar to those of standard city theaters.

The theater is placed on the highest point of ground in each camp, and in many camps the post office, main library building, and the hostess houses are nearby, making a sort of town center where large numbers of men gather each night.

The tower on top of the stage loft, about 75 feet from the ground, serves as a signal tower for wig-wagging.

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR FOR WAR BREAD

Whole wheat flour is recommended in war bread because white flour may be saved by using it. In the modern process of milling, only 72 per cent of the wheat grain is used for white patent flour. The rest is sold as bran or shorts for stock food. Whole wheat flour contains 85 per cent of the wheat grain — which means that the supply of wheat can feed more people if used in this form.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for.

BRITAIN IS WITH FRANCE TO END

(Continued from Page One)

indemnity and self-determination is useless."

Mr. Lloyd George said that an independent Poland comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desired to participate was an urgent necessity for the stability of western Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George said that in the last few days he had taken special pains to ascertain the views and the attitude of representative men of all sections of thought in the country.

He had read the statement of labor's war aims, he continued, and had discussed the subject of war aims with former Premier Asquith and with Viscount Grey. Had the nationalist leaders in Ireland not been engaged with the tangled problem of Irish self-government he would have been happy to exchange views with them. He had also consulted representatives of Great Britain's overseas dominions.

As a result of these discussions, said Mr. Lloyd George, although the government alone was responsible for the actual language he proposed using, there was a national agreement as to the character and purpose of the nation's war aims and peace conditions. He was speaking, therefore, not merely the mind of the government, but the mind of the nation and the empire.

HUNS RUSH AIRPLANES

Germans Race to Conquer U. S. in the Air.

Pershing Men Find on Prisoners Plans for Vast Teuton Aerial Program.

With the American Army in France, Jan. 7.—Germany's plans for aerial warfare on a larger scale than heretofore, it is indicated in documents taken from enemy prisoners, are founded upon published statements regarding the aerial warfare plans of the United States. Information to this effect has reached the American expeditionary forces.

It is indicated that the Germans, believing that American intended putting machines by the tens of thousands into the battle area, immediately enlarged their own plans in the expectation of offsetting the increased enemy forces.

Just when the enemy's program will be realized is uncertain but the information obtained in captured documents is regarded by ranking officers as making it extremely desirable for a speedy and complete development of American air service.

British airmen have dropped more than 500 bombs on railway stations, airbases and other military establishments behind the German lines in Flanders, and report the downing of eight hostile machines in combat with the loss of three.

WAR PLANTS IN MIDDLE WEST

Strategy and Speedy Production Contained in New Plans Made Known in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 7.—New plans for war material production will be located entirely in the middle West under the policy of the war department, which became known. Because of congestion in the east, untapped facilities beyond the Alleghenies have become necessary to speedy production for the present war, while sites at least 200 miles from the Atlantic seaboard are regarded as good strategy in case of future wars.

Aircraft production, especially, is being developed in the middle West. Most of the training schools for aviators are in the West and South.

Complete satisfaction with the program is expressed by the aircraft production board.

JAPS REPULSE U-BOAT RAID

Tokyo Announces Warships Protected British Transports in the Mediterranean.

Tokyo, Jan. 7.—Enemy submarines which attempted to attack British transports conveyed by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean on December 30 were repulsed, says an announcement from the Japanese admiralty. The warships were not damaged.

DO YOU POSSESS YOUR 48.76?

Cash Circulation of Nation Grows \$680,000,000 in Year, According to Report.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Money in circulation in the United States January 1, amounted to \$5,120,424,000, or \$48.76 per capita, as compared with \$5,055,570,000 one month ago. In the last year money in circulation has increased \$680,000,000.

You Can Go To School This Winter If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS' WEEK

at the
College of Agriculture
University of Kentucky
Lexington

Jan. 29, 30, 31 & Feb. 1, 1918

At this convention, composed of the annual meetings of the leading farmers' and breeders organizations of Kentucky, you will meet the best and most progressive farmers of the State. No farmer who wishes to learn and improve his farm can afford to miss this event.

Everybody Is Welcome. All Is Free.

Following is the schedule of meetings:

Tuesday, January 29, 1918.

Kentucky Horse, Jack and Mule Breeders' Association.
State Horticulture Society.

Wednesday, January 30, 1918.

Kentucky Dairy Cattle Club.
Kentucky Corn Growers' Association.

Kentucky Sheep Breeders' Association.

Thursday, January 31, 1918.

Kentucky Beef Cattle Breeder's Association.

Kentucky Alfalfa Growers' Association.

Kentucky Poultry Growers' Association.

Friday, February 1, 1918.

Kentucky Swine Breeders' Association.

Kentucky Bee Keepers' Association.

Handsome Premium Lists for the Exhibits of Corn, Alfalfa, Dairy Products and Women's Work.

INCREASE OF CROPS

Since hogs are going to increase for numbers in 1918, we must increase crops.

Suggestions

Grow from one to five acres of soy beans—divide the acreage into small lots so as to hog down when they begin to ripen. Cut rest for hay. Buy your soy beans now. The Haherlandt bean is best suited for this section of the country.

Grow from one to ten acres of cow peas and divide into lots as soy beans. Hog cow peas also.

Put four acres in corn. At last working, plant two rows of cow peas between each row of corn. When peas begin to ripen, turn your sows and pigs in. Weigh them, and when you take them out weigh them again. You will find that you have put on more pounds of meat at less expense than feeding corn alone. Try this.

Plan for two to four acres of rape. Sow about four to six pounds per acre, last of March or first of April—depends on season. Sow two

patches, two acres in each—pasture one while the other is growing. Seed the two lots about two or three weeks apart.

If you have clover, plan to give your sows and pigs clover pasture.

If you have young pigs now or before grass comes, see your local merchant and get him to buy you some tankage for your pigs. Pigs must have bone and muscle food in order to grow. Feed eight parts corn meal, one part shorts and one part tankage, or if no shorts feed nine parts corn meal and one part tankage.

Provide a shelter for sows before farrowing. Make a good, warm bed—lots of straw. Stop feeding corn one week before farrowing, feed shorts with little tankage. While sow is farrowing stay with her and see that no pigs are mashed or frozen to death. Feed sow a warm mash of shorts and keep warm water by her for three days after farrowing. Gradually increase corn feed until you are feeding her a balanced ration as above.

A shelter should be provided for all stock; it saves feed. It pays to look after all our farm animals; they will pay us in return.

Watch out for cholera—don't let it slip in on you! Hogs must help win this war. The sows, regardless of age, are ready to volunteer—they won't have to be drafted. Let them enlist by building sheds and providing shelter for the training of their young and getting them ready for war service.

SEED CORN SUGGESTIONS

Farmers should see to it that their seed corn is good and will all germinate.

Shuck out your corn and select what you think is good seed and hang it up or spread it out to dry—later test it out to see if it will sprout. Write to County Agent Spence for information on testing seed corn.

If you have to buy seed corn, be sure you are getting good corn—buy it at once—seed corn will be scarce this year.

FERTILIZER SUGGESTION

All farmers should be planning now for fertilizer. Count up that which you need and cooperate with Farmers' Clubs and all buy together. It pays to cooperate.

Your County Agent is ready and very anxious to help every Club or individual farmer to know what kind of fertilizer to use and how to buy cooperatively.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75, hard fancy \$10.50@11.15.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$30, No. 2 \$29.25, No. 3 \$28.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$29.25@29.50, No. 2 \$28.50@29, No. 1 clover \$29.50@30.
Corn—Quotations on new: No. 1 white \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 yellow \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 mixed \$1.85@1.90, white ear \$1.48@1.53, yellow ear \$1.48@1.53, mixed ear \$1.48@1.53.

Butter, Poultry and Eggs.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 55c, firsts 48½c, seconds 46c, dairy fancy 47c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 60c, firsts 59c, ordinary firsts 45c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 23c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 23c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 26c; fowls, 6 lbs and over, 23c; 3½ lbs and over, 21c; under 3½ lbs, 20c; roosters, 17c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9.50@13; butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.75, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$8 (8.50); heifers, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$9@9.75, common to fair \$6@6.50; cows, extra \$8@9, good to choice \$7@7.75, common to fair \$5.50@6.75, canners \$5@6, stockers and feeders \$6@9.50.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers, \$16.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$16.50, medium and mixed \$16.25@16.50, stags \$10@13, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15, light shippers \$15.50@16.

Why Your Nerve Cells Get Frazzled by Nightfall.

We hear much about nerves these days. One is nervous, another's nerves are "on edge," and a third one's nerves are "worn to a frazzle." Examined microscopically, nerves, when well nourished, have tiny food granules in their cells. From these little food granules the nerves derive their strength. When through exertion the granules are used up the nerves appear shrunken and irregular in outline. They need food, oxygen and rest to fill them up again.

The nerve cells of bees were tested in an experiment. In the morning, before they began their daily work of gathering honey, they were large and full with many little food granules. In the afternoon, after a busy morning, they were smaller, irregular in outline, and here and there were tiny holes where food granules had been used up.

SAVING GASOLINE.

How Autoists Can Economize on Their Fuel.

A writer in the Farm and Fireside says:

"Since the high cost of living has begun seriously to include the price of gasoline I have been seeking to devise ways and means by which a greater mileage can be obtained. A few of my experiments have proved so successful that I will give them for the benefit of other motorists.

"If one will remember to leave the cut-out open when coasting along undulating country roads the engine may be cut off completely without fear of hursting the muffler. The slight exertion of energy necessary to throw the switch off and on will, in a day's running, save a considerable amount of fuel.

"Driving on pavement and city streets one can also be economical by shutting off the engine half a block or more before the stopping place is reached. It is quite unnecessary and harmful as well to tax the motor with gas, only to jam on the brakes at the curb a moment later. The natural impetus of the car will carry it much farther than one realizes.

"A strong spark may be employed to strengthen the motive power of the gasoline. Inexperienced drivers too often leave their spark lever below its point of highest efficiency, thereby overheating the motor and reducing the speed value of the open throttle.

"Through these and similar simple devices I am getting an average of sixteen miles to the gallon."

How to Break Yourself of the Habit of Stammering.

When you begin to stammer simply stop speaking for a moment and begin again slowly. Afflicted ones say they break the habit by studying whatever they want to say as soon as they begin to stammer. General constitutional treatment will help also.

Ridicule and Rumor.

The chief difference between ridicule and genuine humor is that ridicule is cruel and humor is kind. Ridicule shows lack of understanding and consequent lack of tolerance. Humor, by means of understanding, becomes tolerant. The really great humorists are great humanitarians.—Exchange.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dunsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog. Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

How to Preserve Meat When Hunting Is Told by a Hunter.

We out plenty of meat from both the sheep and were lucky most of the next two days caring for our trophies and drying meat. The sheep and bear skins had to be scraped, the fat carefully removed, the skin stretched out to dry. Fortunately the weather was clear and the sun hot, so that the drying was quickly and well done. We cut a great deal of both sheep and bear meat into strips and hung it on a rack that we rigged near the fire, where it would catch the sun and also receive artificial heat as well. Meat dried in this way will last indefinitely, and, though the flavor is not much to boast of, the meat is nourishing and goes well in "multizans" and similar concoctions. For my people at home I also dried a few pounds of both sheep and bear meat according to Dr. Hornaday's recipe—that is, I first rubbed on the raw meat a mixture of black pepper, allspice and salt, after which I dried the strips in the sun.—Paul L. Haworth in Scribner's Magazine.

But Not Quite.

"Father, what is a glutton?" "A glutton is a grown man who can eat almost as much as a small boy."—Life.

How to Label Your Poison Bottle Really Effectively.

Every once in awhile we read or hear of somebody who took poison accidentally, mistaking the contents of the bottle for some harmless remedy. In a recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly there is described a method, simple and practical, to safeguard such mishaps. A thin glass tube with a cork at the end is inserted in the neck of the bottle, and the usual cork is bored to admit the passage of the other end of the tube. The tube therefore has a cork at either end. When the cork that closes the bottle is withdrawn it forces the tube with the other cork upward and serves as a warning to stop and examine the contents, and if there is an attempt to draw liquids from the bottle the lower cork will drop into the neck of the bottle and prevent it. When the contents of the bottle are to be used purposely the tube is pushed inward, thus forcing the cork up out of the way.

The Furrow of Life.

In plowing the furrow of life straight, you may plow some flowers under, but you'll plow lots of vermin out.—Exchange.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

HOW ABOUT DIGESTION?

Now that the first great movement towards Food Conservation is well under way and every patriotic woman is observing her meatless and wheatless days, with less sugar and less fat than usual, let us turn our attention to another side of the food question.

After the proper food has been chosen, and cooked, all is not done to insure good health. Many articles are written on the effect of an attractively set table, on the appetite, indeed many more articles are written on that than on the "attractive" frame of mind one should eat in. If having a spotless table cloth and a beautiful center piece on the table means the sacrifice of the temper and patience of the mother then that mother is not dealing justly with her family. No family can really get from a meal all the nourishment there is in the food unless it can have a good time while eating. This is not theory.

In Chicago University there is a very wonderful little woman who is doing a great deal of work along this line. Miss Hunt is serving her fellowmen in a very unusual way. She is, through hours of hard work and years of observation giving to us some facts which should vitally effect our eating. If we disregard her work and attempt to do away with

the facts as she shows them to us, we do it to our own unhappiness, and to the unhappiness of others.

Miss Hunt's work has been chiefly the effect of the mental and nervous condition on the different digestive juices: fear and anger effect immediately the flow of gastric juice in the stomach. The gastric juice is most important to the digestion of our food, and anything affecting its flow will effect in direct proportion our general health. Which is more important to do—teach your children good table manners by making them angry or afraid of you or give them a chance at good digestion? It for some ill-mannered act at the table the child is sent away, either in fear or anger you have probably lost for him all the benefit of that meal. If you discuss all the family sins and short-comings at the table you run a chance of harming your own body and those of your family.

Doctor Carlson, in a little book which he has written on "Control of Hunger," gives some very interesting experiments made upon dogs and cats, showing the effect of fear and anger on digestion. Either one, upon being constantly excited meal after meal, soon develops a disposition so hateful and irritable that even the person who brings the food is bitten and scratched.

Now if your children are cross whose fault is it?

HOW

To Preserve Fruit Without Using Any Sugar

FRUIT for use in pie or salad or as stewed fruit can be put up or canned without the use of any sugar at all, according to the cunning specialists of the agricultural department at Washington. They therefore advise those who, because of the high price of sugar, have been thinking of reducing the amount of fruit they put up, to can as much of their surplus as possible by the use of boiling water when sugar syrup is beyond their means. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot sirup. The use of sugar, of course, is desirable in the canning of all kinds of fruits and makes a better and ready sweetened product. Moreover, most of the fruits when canned in water alone do not retain their natural flavor, texture and color as well as fruit put up in sirup. Fruit canned without sugar to be used for sauces or desserts must be sweetened.

Can the product the same day it is picked is the direction. Cut, stem or seed, and clean the fruit by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it until it is clean. Pack the product thoroughly in glass jars or tin cans until they are full. Use the handle of a tablespoon, wooden ladle or other knife for packing purposes; these instructions declare. Pour over the fruit boiling water from a kettle, place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal if using glass jars, seal completely if using tin cans. Place the containers in a sterilizing vat, such as a wash boiler with false bottom, or other receptacle improvised for the purpose. If using a hot water bath outfit process for thirty minutes, count time after the water has reached the boiling point; the water must cover the highest jar in container. After sterilizing remove packs, seal glass jars, wrap in paper to prevent bleaching and store in a dry, cool place. If you are canning in tin cans it will improve the product, these instructions say, to plunge the cans quickly into cold water immediately after sterilization. When using a steam pressure canner instead of the hot water bath sterilize for ten minutes with five pounds of steam pressure. Never allow the pressure to go over ten pounds.

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THE WHITE RACES.

Why They Are Unable to Colonize the Tropics.

One reason—and a most important one—why white races are unable to colonize the tropics, dying out inevitably in a generation or two, is that they have not enough sweat glands. The sweat glands are the refrigerating apparatus of the body. They draw water from the blood and pour it out upon the surface of the skin, where its evaporation keeps the temperature of the body down. That is why we make a person with a fever perspire profusely. It lowers the temperature. In drawing off the water the sweat glands draw off also many impurities from the blood, but their most important function is the regulation of the temperature of the blood.

Two University of Chicago students, Elbert Clark and Rutkin H. Lannon made a count of the sweat glands in the several races in the Philippine Islands. This they have just published. Their report shows that for every square centimeter of the skin area on the fingers white Americans have 558 sweat glands, American negroes have 537, Filipinos 653, Moros 681, adult Negroes 702, Hindus 738 and Negro youths and children 950.

As all the sweat glands are fully formed at birth and their number re-

mains the same throughout life, the greater number found among the Negro youths is no doubt due to a corresponding difference in size of individuals. As the body grows the skin area increases and the glands become more disposed.

It is evident that 700 sweat glands will pour out nearly 27 per cent more perspiration than will 558. Therefore there will be 27 per cent more evaporation, and so the Negro is comparatively comfortable in a tropical heat that the white man finds almost unbearable.

How to Cure an Attack of Choking Without Doctor.

Choking is one of the most uncomfortable of sensations and if it continues long enough is very dangerous. If the foreign body that causes the choking lodges back of the pharynx it obstructs the passage to the lungs and causes the sufferer to get blue, gasp and the eyes to bulge out, and if not soon removed death will ensue. If, on the other hand, the substance passes on into the gullet and sticks it will cause a great difficulty in swallowing, but no cough or difficulty in breathing. The old treatment of slapping such a sufferer on the back is an excellent one, as this often helps to dislodge the trouble. If the foreign body is in the pharynx or back part of the mouth it can be often dislodged by pushing with the finger, or if this is unsuccessful it causes vomiting, which may bring it out of the throat.

How Water May Be Run Noiselessly For a Bath.

In running water for a bath the rush of water is apt to disturb occupants of the house who may be sleeping. If the hose is especially early or late. To avoid the noise slip the bath spray over the faucet. The water will flow quietly and quite as rapidly. If you have no bath spray made with a towel and water will go through it.

How to Move a Trunk Easily.

In every home occasion arises when a heavy trunk or chest is to be moved from one place to another. It is often a back-breaking task which the average housewife prefers deferring until the homecoming of her husband at night. Popular Mechanics suggests a means by which two women or even a woman and a child can move the heaviest trunk with very little effort. Simply place a broom under one end, and with one person guiding it the other can easily draw the trunk across the floor, the slippery broom straws acting as a sled.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

WHEN I appear the lady lifts her skirt. Although her skirt will stand but little lifting. The fellow in the flannels starts to shiver. You'd think that it was checkers we was playing.

For every body seems to make a move, And I can hear the things that they are saying—

I know a workman they don't approve

For I'm no parlor ornament, I guess, When I come ridin' home upon the trolley

A sawmill carriage may be fine, but, golly!

It isn't noted for its cleanliness. There's always mud a-lyin' from the miller.

There's always sawdust floatin' to the air.

There's always grease—but you can't stop to finger.

On how you look or pants to comb your hair.

Yes, fancy people pass me up at best; But, though the feathers shun me, I should worry

It ain't for them at twilight home I hurry—

There's some one sweeter waitin' at the gate.

There's some one, when I'm comin' home, to meet me.

Though dudes on' dimes away from me may crawl.

There's some one with a smile on' knee to greet me.

For she appears to like me, dirt an' all —Douglas Malloch in American Lumberman

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 3—First Quarter, January 20, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 1:21-34—Memory Verse, Gal. 6:2—Golden Text, John 9:4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This lesson might be entitled, "Some of the Words and Works of Jesus Christ," and the Golden Text should be as true of his followers as of himself. For he said to his father, "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world," and after his resurrection he said to his disciples, "As my father hath sent me, even so send I you." (John 17:18; 20:21.) As to his own words and works he said, "The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but the father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." (John 12:49-50; 14:10.) When therefore we read in lesson verses 21, 22, that he taught them as one that had authority, we see why; and we should say to heart 1 Pet. 4:11, "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God." See also Ex. 4:12; Jer. 1:9; Phil. 2:13; Col. 1:29.

In the rest of our lesson chapter we see him casting out demons, healing all manner of diseases, and even leprosy, as it is written in Matt. 4:23, "And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people." In Matt. 5 to 7 we have the laws or life of the kingdom, and in Matt. 8 and 9 as in today's lesson some samples of kingdom health, for when the kingdom comes the inhabitants shall not say, "I am sick"—and the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity." (Isa. 38:24.)

It seems strange that while men do not know this Holy One of God, the demons know him (vs. 24, 34). It is written, "The demons believe and tremble" (Jas. 2:19). It is still true that men, women and children are oftentimes possessed by evil spirits, and blamed for what the evil spirits say and do through them. To bring them to Jesus would be better than finding fault with them, for he is still the same Jesus, and as able to cast out demons as when on earth in his humiliation. But we must remember, as we saw in last week's lesson, that the kingdom has not come yet, and kingdom conditions can only be by special grace, and foreshadowings of the future. As to his authority (vs. 22, 27) he is in the place of all power at the father's right hand, and when we are really and wholeheartedly here for him and his affairs, we may hear him say, "Concerning the work of my hands command ye me." (Isa. 45:13). Lesson verses 29-31 introduce us to the home of Simon Peter whose wife's mother lay sick of a fever. It was a poor time to bring company home from church, some might have thought and said; but as no remarks are recorded from Peter's wife on this occasion, we may suppose that she was glad to see her husband's friends even though her mother was sick. If she did not entertain angels by her hospitality, she received the Lord who has thousands of thousands ministering to him, and she must surely have been glad all her days, and to this present time, and forever, because of him who came to her home that day. Immediately, as he took the sick one by the hand, she was well, perfectly well, no slow and gradual recovery, and helped Peter's wife to minister to her visitors. See Heb. 13:2; and compare the story in Gen. 18.

What multitudes of people were made glad, and homes made happy, that evening, by him who is the source of all health and happiness and peace and joy, who will finally banish all sorrow, and crying, and pain, and death from the whole earth (vs. 32-34). No doubt he slept after the labors of such a day and evening, for his body was mortal and he was often weary, and on one occasion we find him sleeping in the midst of a great storm. In the morning, a great while before day, he was away in a solitary place, in communion with his Father, for that was more to him than night else (vs. 35) and it should be so to us also. Simon and the others having found him, and told him that many were seeking him, his reply was, "Let us go into the next towns for therefore come I forth." We should consider whether we are ever ministering to the same people, or reaching new people.

In his journeyings a leper came to him with great faith saying, "If thou wilt thou canst make me clean." He surely believed that nothing was too hard for a wonder worker (Jer. 32:17, 27; Gen. 18:14), and he was not disappointed. The great heart of heavenly compassion put forth his hand and touched him, saying, "I will, be thou clean," and instantly the leper was cleansed. We can scarcely imagine the joy of deliverance from such a living death; and we should surely trust the Lord to give us hearts of compassion for the multitude of lepers in the world today. We send money to Miss Mary Reed in India every month for her work among the lepers, and are also caring for many leper men, and women, and children of leprosy parents, through the society, giving some physical comforts and bringing them the Gospel. We need the compassionate heart of Jesus for all the suffering and shepherdless ones in all the world.

HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

By DOROTHY PERKINS

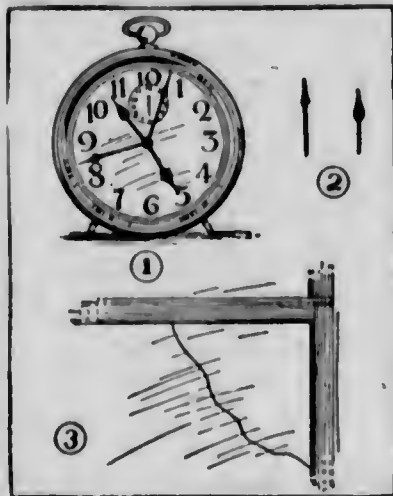
(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

HARMLESS PRANKS FOR APRIL FIRST.

Nobody objects to being fooled on April first, providing the prank is free from every element of danger that might result in personal injury or damage of some sort.

During the early morning, the clock is probably the most looked upon object in the house. Therefore, if it develops an extra pair of hands overnight, the abnormality is not likely to escape anyone.

Figure 1 shows a four-handed clock, and Fig. 2 how the extra minute hand



and hour hand are cut out of black paper. Paste the hands in place.

One of the most surprising and annoying things for father or mother to discover is a fresh crack across the corner of one of the large panes of window glass. You can make a perfect imitation of a broken window pane by gluing a piece of cotton wrapping twine to the glass in the manner indicated in Fig. 3. Put only a touch of glue here and there, where you make a turn with the string. I have never known this deception to fail, even when the person examining the window has stood but three feet away.

Quite an startling as the "broken" window pane is the sight of an overturned ink bottle upon one's writing desk. The ink bottle used in this



prank must be empty, of course, and the spilt ink must be represented by a piece of black paper placed so as to extend up to the mouth of the bottle.

You will have the job of cleaning up after playing the paper-shower window-shade prank, but never mind the work, you will have had your fun. Take down the window-shade roller from its fixtures, unroll the shade, scatter paper over the unrolled portion (Fig. 6), then roll it up again, and replace the roller in its fixtures.

Father or brother may be greatly excited upon seeing a stick apparently running right through the crown of his every-day hat (Fig. 7), but this prank does no damage in the least, because the upper end of the stick is sawed off (Fig. 8), and only a needle runs through the hat crown, to join the two pieces.

The flutterer shown in Figs. 9, 10 and 11 may be mailed in due time to



be received on April first. By having it come by mail no suspicion will be aroused. The flutterer consists of two rolled-up pieces of paper, folded over, and connected by a rubber-band. Letter "April Fool!" upon the pieces. Twist the papers in opposite directions, until the rubber-band is twisted very tight. Then place between the folds of a sheet of note paper, slip the paper into an envelope, and seal, address, stamp, and mail.

Upon removing the paper from the envelope, the flutterer will jump about very lively until the rubber-band is entirely unwound, when the person receiving it will be able to read the "message."

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and the Baxter Family, Especially William

By BOOTH TARKINGTON
Copyright, 1915, 1916, by Metropolitan Magazine.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Last Sad Rites.

WILLIAM opened the box of candy and placed the letter upon the top layer of chocolates. Upon the letter he placed a small photograph, wrapped in tissue paper, of himself. Then with a pair of scissors he trimmed an oblong of white cardboard to fit into the box. Upon this piece of cardboard he laboriously wrote, copying from a tortured, lanky sheet before him:

In Dream
By WILLIAM S. HAXTER.

The sunset light
Fades into night
But never will I forget
The smile that haunts me yet
Through the future four long years
I hope you will remember with tears
Whatever my rank or station
Whilst receiving my education
Though far away you seem
I would see thee in dream.

He placed his poem between the photograph and the letter, closed the box and tied the tissue paper about it again with the blue ribbon. Through-out these rites—these were rites both in spirit and in manner—he was subject to little catchings of the breath, half gulp, half sigh. But the dolorous tokens passed, and he sat with elbows upon the table, his chin upon his hands, reverie in his eyes.

Perhaps he was helped too by wondering what Miss Pratt would think of him when she read "In Dream" on the train that afternoon. For reasons purely intuitive and decidedly without



I Would See Thee in Dream.

foundation in fact he was satisfied that no rival farewell poem would be offered her, and so it may be that he thought "In Dream" might show her at last in one blaze of light what her eyes had sometimes fleetingly intimated she did perceive in part—the difference between William and such everyday, rather well-meaning, fairly good-hearted people as Joe Thullit, Wallace Hanks, Johnnie Watson and others. Yes, when she came to read "In Dream" and to "look back upon it all" she would surely know—at last!

And then, when the future four long years—while receiving his education—had passed he would go to her. He would go to her, and she would take him by the hand and lead him to her father and say, "Father, this is William."

But William would turn to her, and, with the old dancing light in his eyes, "No, Lola," he would say, "not William, but little boy Baxter. Always and always just that for you, oh, my dear!"

And then, as in story and film and farce and the pleasantest kinds of drama, her father would say, with kindly raillery, "Well, when you two young people get through you'll find me in the library, where I have a pretty good business proposition to lay before you, young man."

And when the white waistcoated, white sideburned old man had, chuckling, left the room William would slowly lift his arms. But Lola would urge back from him a step—only a step—and after laying a finger archly upon her lips to check him, "Wait, sir," she would say, "I have a question to ask you, sir."

"What question, Lola?"

"This question, sir," she would reply: "In all that summer, sir, so long ago, why did you never tell me what you were until I had gone away and it was too late to show you what I felt? Ah, little boy Baxter, I never understood until I looked back upon it all after I had read 'In Dream' on the train that day! Then I knew!"

"And now, Lola?" William would say. "Do you understand me now?"

Shyly she would advance one short step she had put between them, while he, with tilted, questioning arms, this time destined to no disappointment—

At so vital a moment did Mrs. Baxter knock at his door and, consulting covertly to minister unto William. He started, placed the sealed box out of sight and spoke gruffly

"What you want?"

"I'm not coming in, Willie," said his mother. "I just wanted to know—I thought maybe you were looking out of the window and noticed where those children went—Jane and that little girl from across the street—Kirsted, her name must be."

"No, I did not."

"I just wondered," Mrs. Baxter said timidly. "Genesis thinks he heard the little Kirsted girl telling Jane she had plenty of money for car fare. He thinks they went somewhere on a street car. I thought maybe you noticed which?"

"I told you I did not."

"All right," she said placatively. "I didn't mean to bother you, dear."

Following this there was a silence, but no sound of receding footsteps indicated Mrs. Baxter's departure from the other side of the closed door.

"Well, what you want?" William shouted.

"Nothing—nothing at all," said the compassionate voice. "I just thought I'd have lunch a little later than usual, not till half past 1—that is, if—well, I thought probably you meant to go to the station to see Miss Pratt off on the 1 o'clock train."

"How'd you find out she's going at 1 o'clock?"

"Why—why, Jane mentioned it," Mrs. Baxter replied, with obvious timidity. "Jane said"—

She was interrupted by the loud, desperate sound of William's fist smiting his writing table, so sensitive was his condition. "This is just unbearable!" he cried. "Nobody's business is safe from that child!"

"Why, Willie, I don't see how it matters!"

He uttered a cry. "No! Nothing matters! Nothing matters at all! Do you suppose I want that child, with her insults, discussing when Miss Pratt is or is not going away? Don't you know there are some things that have no business to be talked about by every Tom, Dick and Harry?"

"Yes, dear," she said. "I understand, of course. Jane only told me she met Mr. Archer on the street, and he mentioned that Miss Pratt was going at 1 o'clock today. That's all!"

"You say you understand," he wailed, shaking his head drearily at the closed door, "and yet, even on such a day as this, you keep talking! Can't you see sometimes there's times when a person can't stand to?"

"Yes, Willie," Mrs. Baxter interposed hurriedly. "Of course! I'm going now. I have to go hunt up those children, anyway. You try to be back for lunch at half past 1, and don't worry, dear. You really will be all right."

He went to his mirror and, gazing long, long and piercingly at the William there illumined, enacted almost unconsciously a little scene of parting. The look of suffering upon the mirrored face slowly altered. In its place came one still sorrowful, but tempered with sweet indignance. He stretched out his hand as if he set it upon a head at about the height of his shoulder.

"Yes, it may mean—it may mean forever," he said in a low, tremulous voice. "Little girl, we must be brave." And the while his eyes gazed into the mirror they became expressive of a momentary pleased surprise, as if even in the arts of sorrow he found himself doing better than he knew, but his sorrow was none the less genuine because of that.

Then he noticed the ink upon his forehead and went away to wash. When he returned he did an unusual thing—he brushed his coat thoroughly, removing it for this special purpose. After that he earnestly combed and brushed his hair and retied his tie. Next he took from a drawer two clean handkerchiefs. He placed one in his breast pocket, part of the colored border of the handkerchief being left on exhibition, and with the other he carefully wiped his shoes. Finally he sawed it back and forth across them and, with a sigh, languidly dropped it upon the floor, where it remained.

Returning to the mirror, he again brushed his hair. He went so far this time as to brush his eyebrows, which seemed not much altered by the operation. Suddenly he was deeply affected by something seen in the glass.

"By George!" he exclaimed aloud. Seizing a small hand mirror, he placed it in juxtaposition to his right eye and closely studied his left profile as exhibited in the larger mirror. Then he examined his right profile, subjecting it to a like scrutiny, emotional, yet attentive and prolonged.

"By George!" he exclaimed again.

He had made a discovery. There was a downy shadow upon his upper lip. What he had just found out was that this down could be seen projecting beyond the line of his lip, like a tiny nimbus. It could be seen in profile.

"By George!" William exclaimed.

He was still occupied with the two mirrors when his mother again tapped softly upon his door, rousing him as from a dream, brief but engaging, to the heavy realities of that day.

"What you want now?"

"I won't come in," said Mrs. Baxter. "I just came to see."

"What?"

"I wondered—I thought perhaps you needed something. I knew your watch was out of order!"

"It's a snake, what if it is?"

She offered a murmured of placative laughter as her apology and said:

"Well, I just thought I'd tell you because, if you did intend going to the station, I thought you probably wouldn't want to miss it and get there too late. I've got your hat here, all nicely brushed for you. It's nearly twenty minutes of 1, Willie!"

"What?"

"Yes, it is. It's"—

She had no further speech with him

Breathless, William flung open his door, seized the hat, racketed down the stairs and out through the front door, which he left open behind him. Eight seconds later he returned at a gallop, hurried up the stairs and into his room, emerging instantly with something concealed under his coat.

Mrs. Baxter sighed and went to a window in her own room and looked out.

William was already more than halfway to the next corner, where there was a car line that ran to the station, but the distance was not too great for Mrs. Baxter to comprehend the nature of the symmetrical white parcel now carried in his right hand. Her face became pensive as she gazed after the flying slender figure. There came to her mind the recollection of a seventeen-year-old boy who had brought a box of candy—a small one, like William's—to the station once, long ago, when she had been visiting in another town. For just a moment she thought of that boy she had known so many years ago, and a smile came vaguely upon her lips. She wondered what kind of a woman he had married and how many children he had and whether he was a widower—

The fleeting recollection passed. She turned from the window and shook her head, puzzled.

"Now, where on earth could Jane and that little Kirsted girl have gone?" she murmured.

At the station William, descending from the street car, found that he had six minutes to spare. Measured of so much by the great clock in the station tower, he entered the building and, with calm and dignified steps, crossed the large waiting room. Those calm and dignified steps were taken by feet which little betrayed the tremulousness of the knees above them.

He made sure that the person he sought was not in the waiting room. Therefore he turned to the doors which gave admission to the tracks, but before he went out he paused for an instant of displeasure. Hard by the door stood a telephone booth, and from inside this booth a little girl of nine or ten was peering eagerly out at William, her eyes just above the lower level of the glass window in the door.

Even a prospect thus curtailed revealed her as a smugged and dusty little girl. To William she suggested nothing familiar. As his glance happened to encounter hers the peering eyes grew instantly brighter with excitement. She exposed her whole countenance at the window and impulsively made a face at him.

Three seconds later the dusty faced little girl and her nose were sped utterly from William's mind. For as the doors swung together behind him he saw Miss Pratt! There were no gates nor iron barriers to obscure the view. There was no train shed to darken the air. She was at some distance, perhaps 200 feet, along the tracks, where the sleeping cars of the long train would stop. But there she stood, mistakable for no other on this wide earth.



There Was a Downy Shadow Upon His Upper Lip.

There she stood—a glowing little figure in the hazy September sunlight, her hair an amber mist under the adorable little hat, a small bunch of violets at her waist, a larger bunch of fragrant but less expensive sweet peas in her right hand, half a dozen pink roses in her left, her little dog Flop in the crook of one arm and a one pound box of candy in the crook of the other—beauteous, radiant, starry, she stood!

Near her also stood her young hostess and Wallace Hanks, Johnnie Watson and Joe Thullit, three young gentlemen in a condition of solemn tenseness. Miss Archer saw William as he emerged from the station building, and she waved her parasol in greeting, attracting the attention of the others to him, so that they all turned and stared.

Seventeen sometimes finds it embarrassing, even in a state of deep emotion, to walk 200 feet or thereabout toward a group of people who steadfastly watch the long approach. And when the watching group contains the lady of all the world before whom one wishes to appear most debonair, and contains not only her, but several rivals who, though fairly good hearted, might hardly be trusted to neglect such an opportunity to murmur something facetious about one—No, it cannot be said that William appeared to be wholly without self-consciousness.

In fancy he had prophesied for this moment something utterly different. He had seen himself parting from her, the two alone as within a cloud. He had seen himself gently placing his box of candy in her hands, some of his fingers just touching some of hers and remaining thus lightly in contact to the very last. He had seen himself bending toward the sweet blond head to murmur the few last words of simple eloquence, while her eyes lifted in mysterious appeal to his. And he had

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE ALCOHOL AGE.

"What is the matter with the world?" asked Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis, noted surgeon of Chicago, in a thought-arresting article in the Illinois issue. His answer is, "A thousand years of alcoholic saturation."

"All life should evolve," he says; "alcohol produces evolution. Take the largest and finest breed of dogs—the Great Dane, for example—and for three or four generations feed them daily a little alcohol and what is the result? What was previously a large, noble animal will deteriorate into a snapping, snarling, fighting, almost hairless, insignificant little cur. And yet we feed men on this lethal poison for thousands of years and then wonder why we have disease, pestilence, insanity and war."

"In this dawn of the twentieth century it may be truthfully affirmed that the aggressive war brain is the brain that directly, or indirectly through heredity, has been poisoned by alcohol. The alcoholic brain cannot evolve the emotions of the human soul that make for peace. We may talk peace, legislate for peace, and make peace treaties, but wars will never cease till the brain is freed from the corroding effects of alcohol."

"One thousand years from now the historian will record the events of today and classify them under the general heading, 'The Age of Alcohol.' It will be pathetic but interesting literature."

BREAD OR BEER.

Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard steamship line, was, when the war began, neither a prohibitionist nor a total abstainer. Early in 1916 he startled Great Britain by declaring that "the transport problem demands prohibition until the war is over." "I am not thinking of the temperance side of the question," he said, "we have got beyond that now. I am thinking of the demand which the trade makes upon the services of our ships, our railways and cars, and our labor." He denounced the use by the breweries and distilleries of thousands of tons of coal mined and sent to them every week, the barley and other produce carried and hauled by rail to the brewery, brought back again and distributed to the consumer. "If we are to maintain our armies in the field, we shall before very long have to choose between bread or beer."

MOTHERING THE SOLDIERS.

The W. C. T. U. has opened many recreation rooms for the soldiers. The homesick men who flock to them do not fail to express their gratitude for the cheery welcome and the homey atmosphere they find in these places. To the matron at the rooms in Washington, D. C., a poem was presented by young Robert E. Lee, grandson of the great Southern general, as an expression of his feelings. The last stanza runs thus:

When side by side we take our chance,
To live or die in bloody France.

For right and you;
Then never fear, you here at home
That we'll forget, where'er we roam
The W. C. T. U.

THE WORKINGMAN'S BURDEN.

Every workingman carries on his back a nonproducer. The laborer who pays his bills is charged a higher price to cover the loss the storekeeper sustains by failure of the drinking man to pay what he owes. When crime is committed or a family impoverished by the drink-drunkenery of its natural support, the cost appears on the tax bill of the man who labors.

Jobs are made by the consumption of products, and if money is not spent for booze, it will be spent for other things which must be produced by labor.—From the Cyclopaedia of Temperance.

The Third Party.

"The pen is mightier than the sword!" "Isn't it about time the ink got a little of the credit?"—Judge.

put no other figures, not even Miss Archer's, into this picture.

Parting is the most dramatic moment in young love, and if there is one time when the lover wishes to present a lofty but graceful appearance it is at the last. To leave with the loved one, for recollection a faint picture of unutterably in some way that, above all things, is the loving desire. And yet, even at the beginning of William's 200 foot advance later so much discussed, he felt the hand surching over his ears, as he took off his hat, thinking to wave it jauntily in reply to Miss Archer, he made but an unceremonious gesture of it, so that he wished he had not tried it. Moreover, he had covered less than a third of the distance when he became aware that all of the group were staring at him with unaccountable eagerness and had begun to laugh.

William felt certain that his attire was in no way disordered nor in itself a cause for laughter. All of these people had often seen him dressed as he was today and had preserved their gravity. But in spite of himself he took off his hat again and looked to see if anything about it might explain this mirth, which at his action increased. Nay, the laughter began to be shared by strangers.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

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Hats and
Coats and
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JACKSON COUNTY

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Jan. 5. — We are experiencing the worst winter that we have had for years. The roads are almost impassable and merchants can hardly get goods from the depots. — There is a great deal of corn in the field yet, and what is gathered is very sappy. — Corn and other products are gaining in price. — Mrs. H. V. Clemmons is reported as being very ill at present. — Wm. Abundant, who was recently found in his barn unconscious, and almost paralyzed, is able to be out again. His many friends are thankful for his recovery. — Miss Sattie Little, teacher at this place, spent the Christmas holidays with homefolks at Bond. — Miss Florence Durham visited her brother, C. S., and family of happy heights, recently. — Mrs. S. H. Crisman, who has been very sick is able to be out again. — Mrs. Kizzie Brockman, a rheumatic patient, is some improved at present. — That beautiful ? ? and clever ? ? bird ? ? visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Durham on the eve of New Year's and left as their New Year's gift, a baby girl.

Bond

Bond, Jan. 4. — Winter still continues. We have had more snow than was ever known before so early in the winter. — There are quite a number of cases of smallpox here. They have all been quarantined. — Jessie Boggs and Stanley Sexton visited home folks last week. Both of the boys had gone to Camp Taylor in September. — Several of the boys have received questionnaires from the war department for the new military grading. — R. E. Taylor cut his foot a few days ago, with an ax but it is getting along all O. K. — Levi Turner has returned home from Dayton, O., where he has been at work. — W. J. Howard has moved to East Bernstadt, and Steve Johnson moved to the place vacated by Mr. Howard. — DeWitt Gabbard purchased a good work horse from Everett Haeker. — School at this place has been suspended three weeks on account of snailpox. — D. R. Allen and family, H. C. Davis and family, and J. T. Brewer and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis Christmas eve. A tree and presents were provided for the children, who seemed to enjoy it very much. — Rosa Metcalf, of Mershons, is staying at J. H. Pennington's waiting on his folks who have smallpox. — Mrs. Griffin, who has been sick so long, died recently. — C. N. Baldwin is making a new addition to his dwelling house.

Fox Town

Fox Town, Jan. 5. — Farmers are not all done gathering corn. In the fall they complained of their corn being sappy and wished for cold weather to come and dry their corn, now they are wishing for warm weather to come and thaw it. — N. J. Coyle has been sick for a few days but is improving somewhat. — Edd Holland is moving his oil drill from J. H. Webb's farm to William Russell's farm. — Wright Arnold and family have moved to the D. H. Baker farm near Indian Rock House. — J. H. Webb has returned from McKee where he has been working on the Assessor's Board. — George Harrison was tried at London a few days ago charged with moonshining; he was found guilty and sentenced six months in jail and \$100.00 fine. — Willie Lanthart was at home a few days ago in a furlough; but has gone back to Camp Taylor. He was called from here last fall. — G. M. Moore lost a cow during this cold weather, she slipped on ice and fell and broke her leg. — J. H. Webb was in Gray Hawk a few days ago and stopped with J. H. Hingham. — Flying chickens are scarce on account of weather being so cold, it froze them to death.

Parrot

Parrot, Jan. 7. — We believe that we have had the roughest December that has been for years. The ground has not been bare of snow for some four weeks or more. — Andrew Gabbard and son, Elias, of Rockcastle County were visiting relatives at

this place two days last week. — There is still an epidemic of small pox over a large portion of this County. The Health Officer is having lots to do. He has to almost guard some to keep them in. — Oscar Cornelius had a mule to break its leg last week. — Levi Gabbard entertained a number of relatives at his home last Tuesday in honor of his nephew, Luther Gabbard, of Camp Taylor. — Andy Fincher is cracking lots of corn on his gasoline mill. — Mrs. Hannah McElwain went to Rockcastle County one day last week to see her parents and also to get some hogs. — Luther Gabbard, who was called to Camp Taylor last September, came home last Saturday on a five day's furlough. We were glad to have him with us even if it was only a brief stay. His old pupils, relatives, and many others wish him health and good luck, and a safe return home. His address is Co. K, 33d Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. — James Lake is moving to his new home on Bond Creek. — Jake Gabbard was here last week, assessing.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Dec. 31. — The coldest weather for many years did not hinder Mrs. Sarah Peters from calling the Junior Class of the Sunday-school to her home where they were served with a nice oyster supper and other delicious things; the young folks report a fine time. — Prentice Huff of Woodbine, Ky., was quietly married to Miss Beulah Napier of Island City, December 28; many many flowers bloom on their pathway of life. — Mrs. Della Norris of Cincinnati, a reader of The Citizen, reports a snow two and one-half feet deep. She is contemplating visiting home in the spring and will be glad to meet all her many friends. She states that her paper, The Citizen, is coming regularly and that she enjoys it as it is like a letter from home. — Mrs. Laura Chestnut is sitting around her fireplace these cold winter days reading The Citizen to the little folks. — We want a renewed interest to arise in our vicinity in reading The Citizen as it is more adapted to the general interest of the mountain people than any other paper. We wish a Happy New Year to all the readers of The Citizen and may The Citizen Family grow in numbers.

Earnestville

Earnestville, Jan. 7. — We are having some disagreeable weather at present; last week was the coldest time known in many years; the thermometer registered twenty-four degrees below zero. — Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tackett are the proud parents of a fine baby girl, born December 21; her name is Pauline. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Pryso Gabbard a baby boy, December 27; the baby died; the mother is doing well. — Died December 28, John Creech with tuberculosis. He leaves a wife, three children, and a host of friends to mourn his loss. — Alex Creech departed this life January 1. He was a true husband, a loyal citizen, and a true Master of Earnestville. Funeral services were conducted by Mr. Woolman of Cresmont and the Rev. Wm. Marcum of Vincent; remains were laid to rest near his home. — Alfred Eversole died at his home Friday night with heart trouble. The bereaved ones have our sympathy. — Mr. and Mrs. Chester Gabbard visited their father, U. T. Thomas, of Levi, from Friday until Sunday. — Messrs. Joseph Creech and Everett Ward are home on a visit from West Virginia. — Dan Gallagher, a soldier from Camp Shelby, Miss., visited homefolks during Christmas. We were glad to see the soldier home again. — Messrs. Ellis Bowman, Hobart Price, McKinley Brandenburg, and James Price left Sunday for Charles seeking employment. — Sidney Mays and Miss Rosy Wilson were married during the Christmas holidays. Joy and success be theirs. — William Gabbard has been very ill with lagrippe for the past week. — Hiram Gabbard and wife left Saturday for Hamilton, O. — Rev. William Marcum resigned his school at Dry Fork last Thursday. — A. J. Creech is our incoming Superintendent. May he have much success.

Buck Creek

Buck Creek, Jan. 7. — The Revs. James Giffert and Pike of Wilmore

are holding a protracted meeting at Vincent. — Otis Isaacs and others left New Year's Day for Berea where they will enter school. — Following are the deaths that have occurred in this community since New Year's Day: Alfred Eversole, on the 4th, after a brief illness of heart trouble; on the 5th, Walter Robinson, of tuberculosis; on the 7th, Amanda Spivey, of cancer. The bereaved families have our sympathy.

Major

Major, Jan. 7. — Arch Bell has purchased J. W. Roberts' store at Major. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eben Pendergrass, January 5, a baby boy. — Misses Mattie and May Howland and Miss Bertha Seale and brother, Park, left here Thursday to enter school at Berea. — Johnnie Carl who has been sick for the past week is able to be out again. — Bigge Stacy has moved on G. W. Seale's place. — Will Haeker has moved from G. W. Seale's place to Bud Smith's place. — Bill Roberts, who visited his father, J. W. Roberts, through the holidays, has returned to Berea to enter school again. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Neeley, December 24th, a boy baby. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pendergrass, December 30, a fine baby girl. — Married at the home of the bride, December 26, Miss Martha Jane Peters of this place to a Mr. Creech of Sturgeon. We wish the young couple a long and happy life.

Children of United States Can Do Much to Reduce Food Wastage

By WILLIAM A. MCKEEVER, Authority on Problems of Childhood and Sociology

If every child and young person in the United States can be induced to reduce food wastage to the extent of six cents per day the total will amount to a saving of \$2,000,000 annually.

It is estimated that our European allies are short this year to the amount of 500,000,000 bushels of grain and 30,000,000 food-producing animals. Our own stocks of these materials are the lowest in recent times. The situation calls for a shipment of at least 1,250,000,000 bushels of our grain abroad. Now, those who have plenty of other things to eat can and must cut down on their allowance of these transportable food-stuffs.

Now, how may we enlist all our young people in this tremendous food drive? What lines of conservation must be especially emphasized?

Apparently there is only one practical and effective method of appeal to the child for his help in this movement, and that is to arouse the juvenile sense of fellowship and sympathy for his kind. Here we have a strong racial motive. The sympathy of children for adults is weak, but for those of their age and class it is strong.

The lines of food conservation most to be emphasized are: First, the wheat products; second, the animal products, and third, the sugar. There must be a further reduction in the use of wheat, wheat flour, meats of all kinds, butter, fats and sugar. And a little reasoning will show how easily we can accomplish this task without going hungry.

In no sense is an underfeeding of our children contemplated. That would be poor economy. There can be a change in the quality of that now carelessly used without any reduction in the body-building value.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, Jan. 5. — We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Maggie Lucas. She leaves a husband and three small children. — Blaine Grose remains quite low. — Otis Polly left for Berea the first of the year to enter school. — A. J. Clay and S. J. Polly were home the first of the week from McElberts. — Hon. D. D. Fields is reported quite ill with pneumonia fever. — John R. Lee was home on a furlough from North Carolina a few days, also Joe Hampton was home from Camp Stanley. — Several Letcher County boys are attending school at Berea. — Miss Maudie Holcomb from Benham, Ky., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Maggie Lucas, returned home a few days ago. — Mrs. Cora Taylor and children have been visiting her parents a few days and have returned to Seeco. — Bradley Stallard spent the holidays with homefolks and returned to Harboursville to resume teaching. — During the cold weather a few days ago mercury dropped to thirty degrees below zero in some of the mountain sections. — Quite a lot of sickness on account of colds is reported.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, Jan. 7. — Begin the New

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER
Than Any Other Brand

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Jan. 7. — As a result of feeding frozen corn heavy losses in cattle have been sustained by farmers in this section. — A great amount of corn is still out in the fields, the owners waiting for it to dry out before gathering. — Mrs. Bettie Mainous of Owsley County brought her daughter, Bessie, to the hospital for the removal of her tonsils. The operation was successful. They are now visiting relatives in this vicinity before returning home. — Wm. Evans had the misfortune to have his shoulder dislocated. The second time this has happened in the same member. — Raymond Isaacs of the Academy Department of Berea College is visiting relatives and taking subscriptions for The Citizen on Blue Lick. — Mrs. J. W. Herndon and son Ned were visitors in this section last week. — Josephine Mainous of Blue Lick, who received a free scholarship for the winter term in Berea College, for the best exhibit of canned goods in the Industrial Fair, is occupying one of the self-boarded cottages in Berea. Her room-mate is Miss James, also a resident of Madison County. — Elmo Flannery, a soldier in the Aviation Corps, writes from southern England where he is stationed that it is the most beautiful country; "just chilly enough to give 'pop' to their exercises," an abundance of good food and splendid equipment to make life enjoyable. — Richard Hollingsworth who was elected constable last November for this district went to Richmond today to be sworn in.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Jan. 7. — Dancy Anglin's two-year-old baby was suddenly taken ill and before medical aid could reach the child it died. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire neighborhood. — Robert Peters has moved to his farm in Indiana. We regret to give up these good neighbors. — John C. Morgan has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Peters. — Daniel O. Botkin, Jr., and Miss Pearl Peters were married December 28, 1917. We wish them a happy and prosperous life. — Born to the wife of Taylor Botkin a fine baby girl. — Mrs. J. S. Wilson is remaining her health and is now able to be up again. — Felix Creech of Montana is visiting his father of White Lick Creek.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 8. — T. J. Lakes of Harts was here on business last week. — Edie Moore of Climax and Luth Payne of this place entered school at Berea the past week. — Lue Copes of this place who has been visiting friends at Berea has returned home. — Mrs. L. R. Howell of this place has been sick. — Polly Gadd who has been working at Little Creek, Mich., this last summer has returned home to enter school at Berea College. — Sherman Chasteen, who is planning to leave this place, took supper with one of his best friends, O. M. Payne, last Tuesday night. — David Abney, Jr., of Johnetta is visiting friends here now. — All of the boys of this place are getting their war papers to enlist. — Time Williams bought five new ewes from Mr. Barnett of Crook Creek. — Howard Payne has been visiting his brother at Berea. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Chasteen a boy christened Sherman Jackson. — Mr. and Mrs. Ivory Anglin are visiting the latter's parents this week at Johnetta. — The Davis Branch school will close this week. Mrs. Ross Abney is teacher.

ATTENTION!

Your Country Needs Pork to Win The War

Our Armies and our Allies are threatened with a shortage of pork. This would seriously injure their fighting ability.

Hogs in Europe have decreased 32 million head.

There were 5,472,000 fewer hogs in the United States on September 1, 1917 than on September 1, 1916.

Our exports are three times as great as they were before the war. In the face of this crisis, it is necessary that every farmer save his sows and gilts and breed them. Our Government asks Kentucky for a 25% increase in spring pigs. This can be done only by breeding every available animal. Sows should be bred even as late as February 1, 1918.

Good Prices Have Been Assured

Kentucky has never failed her country in time of need. We must not fail under this test.

The War Trade Board is granting no license for the export of commodities containing wool which are necessary for the military or naval uses of the United States.

HOW TO AVOID HAY FEVER BY CUTTING WEEDS.

The Philadelphia board of health has issued a bulletin telling how hay fever may be prevented as follows: — Beginning like an ordinary cold attended with blocked nasal passages and characterized by paroxysms of sneezing, the disease may at first attract little attention, especially among children when it is often mistaken for the usual cold. Unlike the latter condition, however, the nasal discharges usually remain thin and watery and become thickened only toward the termination of the disease. Cough is a common symptom, while asthmatic attacks may often occur. These symptoms are very depressing to patients, who often become very low spirited.

The disease was first described in the early part of the nineteenth century, when it was termed autumn catarrh, since it occurred chiefly in the late summer and early fall. There is a type of the disease which is also prevalent in the spring, while in the southern states the affection occurs all the year round.

The disease is caused by the action of pollen of certain plants which is carried by the winds and finds lodgment in the nostrils of persons who are particularly sensitive to this affection. The plant which is the chief offender in many places is the common ragweed. This weed, which grows to the height of one to five feet and blooms from August to October or later, can be found on almost every vacant lot and neglected field, on the roadsides and in uncultivated gardens and lawns. Its pollen is abundant and is readily distributed by the wind. From a public health standpoint, therefore, such noxious weeds are a nuisance and a menace. Only recently Philadelphia approved the following ruling of the board of health which applies to this very subject: — "Weeds, noxious and poisonous plants, docks, tall grass and other or offensive vegetable growths shall not be permitted to attain a height of more than one foot on grounds surrounding dwellings, two family dwellings, rooming houses, tenement houses or unimproved or unoccupied lands in any portion of the city of Philadelphia held out in city blocks, provided that this regulation shall not apply to lands under cultivation with growing crops."

The best method of eradicating hay fever weeds is the cultivation of neglected grounds, but where this is not feasible the dangerous weeds should be uprooted or cut down before the flowering stage. This prevents the formation of pollen and the production of the seeds.

AUTO NOTES.

How the Autoist Should Care For Rubber Tubes.

It is difficult sometimes to determine just when a tube is unfit for further use. Poorly in a tube usually indicates that it has attained its three score and ten. At this stage very small cracks can be observed in the rubber if it is stretched and examined carefully. The next development is splitting when the air pressure becomes too great for the tube to bear.

If the rubber in a tube is "raw" it may successfully bear as many patches as a beggar's coat. But due care must be exercised in the vulcanization of the patch to the tube that too large a portion of the tube around the patch is not cured. If portions of the tube have been overcured in patching operations disaster is sure to follow.

Lack of proper care of the tube is responsible for most of the troubles the users experience. Sufficient tale between casing and tube prevents the generation of heat, which vulcanizes the tube to the fabric of the casing.

"Tube splitting is occasioned by the slipping of the tube between the casing and the rim, which soon results in a 'pinch.' The remedy is careful application."

The protection of spare tubes is a matter that many tire users pass over too lightly. Usually spare tubes are folded and carried in the tool box, where they may come in contact with grease, oil and mud.

The grease and oil greatly impair the quality of the rubber while the tools many times cause the tubes to become chafed and worn and unfit for use.

Lexington. — Curry Martin, of Lexington, a student of Johns Hopkins University, has enlisted in the medical reserve corps. He is now home to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents.

Covington. — Mrs. Elizabeth Frasher 18 years old, Newport, Ky., was ordered to be held for grand jury action by Judge Edmonds, in Covington police court, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by her husband, Joseph Frasher, but was released upon her own recognizance.

Man Who Saves.

The fellow who has \$200 in the bank is just that much richer than the chap who has to borrow \$5 from his neighbor, but expects some day to have a fortune.